The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1861. NO. 16.

TERMS.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Jury List---January Term.

GRAND JURY.

Mountpleasant—Nicholas Heltzel, George Hagarman, Sr.
Franklin—David Mickley.
Tyrone—Conrad Bream, Samuel Gilliland.
Straban—Frederick Holtz.
Berwick tp.—Jesse Kelbaugh.
Mountjoy—Moses Hartman, Edward Spangler.
Gettysburg—Peters Myers, Daniel F. Pitteuturf.
Germany—George Hesson.
Latimore—Peter Clapper, Charles Griest.
Cumberland—John Maring.
Oxford—Henry L. Gitt.
Conowago—Anthony Strasbaugh, Jacob Little.
Hamiltonban—Augustus Hartzel.
Hamilton—A. K. Stoner.
Liberty—James Bowey.
Menallen—John Wahley.
Huntington—Philip Myers.
Union—Wm. Slifer.

GENERAL JURY.

Liberty—Washington Shover, John Musselman.
Mountjoy—Barnhart Sheely.
Germany—Henry Bittle.
Cumberland—Henry Myers.
Straban—Daniel Cashman.
Franklin—Frederick Diehl, Andrew Heintzelman, John Throne.
Gettysburg—Henry Thomas, Joel B. Danner, Chas. Ziegler.
Butler—David Weaver, John Haines, Jacob Gardner.
Hamiltonban—John Mickley, John Gelbaugh, Sanford Shroeder.
Hamilton—Reuben Wolf.
Oxford—Anthony Felix, Samuel McTaggart.
Reading—Benjamin Chronister, Benj. Myers.
Huntington—Jonathan Miller, Sebastian Stitzel, Abraham Fickes.
Menallen—Joseph Wolf, Henry Bender.
Mountpleasant—John Fleshman, Levi Lawrence.
Berwick tp.—Joseph Crim, Sr.
Freedom—Phineas Rodgers.
Union—John Kindig, William Unger.
Conowago—John Krug.
Berwick bor.—Michael Strubinger.

Dec. 24, 1860.

Look!

SEE, AND BEHOLD THE GREAT DOWNFALL OF PRICES!—H. G. CARR having just returned from the city is selling goods lower than ever—for instance Ladies' fine silk fleecy lined Gauntlets at 62½ cents per pair, Ladies' fine Merino Hose at 37½ cents, Ladies' fine Cassimere Hose at 40 cents, fine white Pocket Handkerchiefs at 8 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimere Hose at 28 cents, Gent's all wool country made Hose at 25 cents, Pocket Knives, Combs, Brushes, both hair and clothes, in fact everything belonging to either a Lady's or Gentleman's toilet; and last, but not least, his stock of QUEENSWARE we think can't be beat for style and prices, common teas as low as 18 cents per set, and from that up to 75 cents per set for the very best of Stone China Cups and Saucers and everything else in the Queensware line in proportion.

Come one! Come all! and give me a call. Don't forget the place, in York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR.

N. B. The subscriber also has constantly on hand a fine assortment of GROCERIES of all kinds—good table Molasses at 12 cents per quart, New York Golden Syrup at 50 cents per gallon. [Nov. 12, 1860.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired. DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND WASHINGTON ZINC.

BUY THE BEST.

BUCK LEAD,
100 pounds will cover as much surface as 125 pounds of other White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.
BUCK LEAD,
Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.
BUCK LEAD,
Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is unrivalled for body or covering property, 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Has no equal for durability, it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, TENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

☞For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.

May 21, 1860.

Merchant Tailoring.

GEORGE ARNOLD has procured the services of W. T. KING, and has commenced the above business, and will carry it on in all its various branches, and has connected himself with the store of Mr. George Arnold, where there will be constantly kept on hand a large stock of cheap Cloths, Over-coatings, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, and Trimmings of every kind. Work done in the very best manner, and in city style on short notice. Custom work and cutting out solicited when goods are purchased elsewhere. The shop is in connection with Mr. Arnold's store, where Mr. King can always be found during business hours.

☞Give us a call. [Sept. 17, '60. 2m

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 21st day of January next*—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 31, 1860. tc

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland, Germany, Oxford, Huntington, Latimore, and Hamiltonban, *on Tuesday, the 22d of January next.*

For Franklin, Straban, Menallen, Butler, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, and Conowago, *on Wednesday, the 23d of January next.*

For Reading, Hamilton, Liberty, Tyrone, Union, Freedom, and Berwick borough and township, *on Thursday, the 24th of January next.*

By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*

Dec. 24, 1860 td

Notice.

THE Assessors are hereby instructed that it is their duty, under the act of Assembly, to give notice to every person whom they shall embrace in their Military rolls, that he is so enrolled. Such notice may be given by informing said person in writing by leaving the same at his place of residence or business.

By order of the Military Board,
C. H. BUEHLER, *Pres't.*

W. A. DUNCAN, *Sec'y* [Dec. 31, 1860.

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors of CONRAD MYERS and ELIZABETH, his Wife, of Latimore township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HENRY MYERS, *Assignee.*

Dec. 17, 1860. 6t

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.

Nov. 19, 1860.

Sixpence a Day,

ENOUGH FOR A FORTUNE.—A London paper states:—There is now in an Almshouse at Bristol an old man who states, that for sixty years he spent sixpence a day in drink, but was never intoxicated. How much would this sixpence a-day put by every year at five per cent. compound interest amount to in sixty years? enquired a thoughtful neighbor. Putting down the first year's saving (365 sixpences) equal to $13 54, he added the interest, and this went on, year by year, until he found that in the 60th year, the sixpence a day reached the startling sum of $14,336 28. Judge of the old man's surprise, when told that by saving his sixpence a day, and depositing it in a Savings Institution he might now, at the end of 60 years, have been worth that noble sum $14,336 28, which would have bought him a fine farm, or town mansion, and surrounded him with comforts and luxuries, and left a handsome estate to his children after him. He had, and hundreds now in our midst have, but to deposit sixpence a day in the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY, to accomplish this result.

Gettysburg, July 23, 1860.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.

May 10.

1860. 1860.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the same. His stock of Hats is full and complete, consisting in part of Men's fashionable and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, Soft Hats, high, low and medium depth of crown, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Plush and Plush trimmed Caps, for men and boys, Fancy Hats and Caps for Children, together with a good assortment of Wool Hats, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and Brown Vernon Hats, Felt Hats, &c.

R. F. McILHENY.

Oct. 22, 1860.

The Muse.

BE KIND.

Be kind to the young—in thy youth's merry days,
Thou too hast been thoughtless and vain;
O! plant not a thorn in a flower-strewn way,
That may never be trodden again.
Enough of the thorn in the pathway of life,
If they travel it long they will find,
But dim not bright youth with the shadow of strife:
Be kind to the youthful, be kind.

Be kind to the aged—not long at thy side
Hath the travel-worn pilgrim to stay;
The frail thread of life will be shortly untied;
He is passing, passing away.
O! let him not deem that when summoned from earth,
He will leave but cold feelings behind;
Give him still a warm nook of thy heart and the hearth:
Be kind to the aged, be kind.

Be kind to the simple—although the full light
Of genius to thee may be given,
Yet look not with scorn in the pride of thy might
On a brother less favored by Heaven.
He is not to be blamed if the God given ray
Hath but faintly illumined his mind;
Thine own may be quenched by a cloud on the way:
Be kind to the simple, be kind.

Be kind to the erring—full many a heart
Unkindness hath driven astray;
But the breath of reproach may but sharpen the smart,
That first sent it out of the way.
Ye would not insult with a gibe or a sneer,
The maimed or the halt, or the blind,
But the ills of the spirit are still more severe:
Be kind to thy fellow, be kind.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, January 14.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PROPOSITION BY GOV. BIGLER.

AN ACT OF CONGRESS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRACTICALLY CARRYING OUT THE CRITTENDEN PROPOSITIONS BY REFERRING THEM DIRECTLY TO THE PEOPLE, EXCLUSIVE OF THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The following is a copy of the important bill this morning introduced in the Senate by Gov. Bigler. It was ordered to be printed, and an effort will be made to have it immediately considered and acted upon:

Whereas, the Union is in imminent danger of final dissolution, in consequence of the protracted strife and agitation about the institution of African slavery, and whereas it is believed that legislative remedies are insufficient to meet and remove the cause of this impending disaster, and as amendments to the Constitution can only be submitted by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and owing to the unhappy divisions existing in those Houses it is not believed that the assent of two-thirds of the members of either House can be had for such amendments to the Constitution as would reconcile the differences between the North and the South; and whereas it is the cardinal principle of our representative system that the representative shall obey the will of the people, it is deemed necessary to ask the opinion and judgment of the people of the several States on the proposed amendments of the Constitution, with a view to their submission by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of Congress for the ratification of the States, as provided in the Constitution, thereby restoring our distracted country to its accustomed peace and prosperity: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the citizens of the several States qualified to vote for members of Congress, are hereby requested to hold an election on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, for the purpose of deciding for or against the annexed proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted*, That those who are for the proposed amendments to the Constitution shall vote a ballot bearing the words, "for the amendments," and those who are opposed to the amendments shall vote a ballot bearing the words, "against the amendments."

Section 3. Said election shall be held in the same places, in the same manner, and under the same laws as the last election for President and Vice President of the United States, and be conducted by the same judges, inspectors, and other officers.

Section 4. The return judges of the several election districts for each county shall meet at the county seat on the Thursday following the day of the said election, and count the returns for the said county, setting forth the whole number of votes cast for the amendments, and the whole number of votes against the amendments, one copy of which shall be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, another to the Governor of the State, and that sent to the Governor shall contain a statement of the actual necessary expenses of holding said election.

Section 5. That the compensation of the officers holding said election, and the other expenses thereof, shall be the same as the compensation and expenses of holding the last election of President and Vice President of the United States, to be paid out of the United States Treasury in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 6. That the Governors of the several States are hereby respectfully requested to have made out, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, a tabular statement of the amount of expenses of holding said election in their respective States, exhibiting the amount due to each county, attested under the seal of the State by the proper officers; and the Secretary of the Interior shall draw drafts on the United States Treasury in favor of the Governors of the respective States, for the amounts due the several counties, to be paid the parties in each county entitled to receive the same; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay the amount of the said drafts out of any money in the Treasury.

Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to cause said election returns to be opened, counted, and filed as fast as received, and cause tabular statements to be made, exhibiting the result in each State, one copy of which will be delivered to the President of the Senate for the use of that body, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the use of that body; and it is hereby made the duty of each and all of the clerks now in the employment of the Senate, in addition to their other duties, to assist the Secretary of the Senate in performing the duties hereby imposed upon him.

Section 8. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation to the Governors, and all others in civil authority, and to the people of the several States, announcing to them the day fixed for the said election, presenting its general objects, and requesting their co-operation in a prompt and faithful execution of the provisions of this act.

Section 9. That it be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause accurate copies of the same to be printed and forwarded by mail to the sheriffs of the several counties in each State, and the said sheriffs are hereby requested to make proclamation in not more than two newspapers in each county of the day of said election, setting forth the proposed amendments to be voted on, and the expenses incurred under the provisions of this section shall be paid as provided for the other expenses of the said election.

That the following articles be, and they are hereby, proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by Conventions of three-fourths of the States held for that purpose.

ARTICLE 1. That the territory now held, or that may hereafter be acquired by the United States, shall be divided by a line from the east to the west on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minuts north latitude.

ARTICLE 2. That in all territory north of said line of latitude, involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited; and in all territory south of said line, involuntary servitude as it now exists in States south of Mason and Dixon's line is hereby recognized, and shall be sustained by all departments of the Territorial Governments; and when any territory north or south of said line within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress according to the Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall then be the duty of Congress to admit such Territory into the Union on terms of equality with the original States.

ARTICLE 3. Congress shall not have power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves; nor shall Congress have the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia so long as it exists in the States of Maryland and Virginia, or either of them, nor without just compensation being first made to the owners of such slaves.

ARTICLE 4. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide that the United States shall pay the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases where the marshal or other officer whose duty it was to arrest the said fugitive was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after the arrest of the said fugitive, he was rescued by force and violence, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave, under the said clause of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof and in all such cases when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which the said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for the said fugitive, and the said county, after it has paid the said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

ARTICLE 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether the transportation be by land, the navigable rivers, or by sea: but the African slave trade shall never be revived, except by the unanimous consent of both branches of Congress.

ARTICLE 6. That, hereafter, the President of the United States shall hold office during the term of six years, and shall not be eligible to re-election.

ARTICLE 7. The Constitution shall not be hereafter amended so as to destroy the effect of the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, nor so as to authorize Congress to interfere with or destroy any of the domestic institutions of the States, without the consent of all the States.

THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM.

A Sermon Preached December 9, 1860,
BY REV. HENRY J. VAN DYKE.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

II.—THE PRINCIPLES OF ABOLITIONISM HAVE BEEN PROPAGATED CHIEFLY BY MISREPRESENTATION AND ABUSE.

Having no foundation in Scripture, it does not carry on its warfare by Scripture weapons. Its prevailing spirit is fierce and proud; and its language is full of wrath and bitterness. Let me prove this by testimony from its own lips. I quote Dr. Channing, of Boston, whose name is a tower of strength to the abolition cause, and whose memory is their continual boast. In a work published in 1836, I find the following words:

"The abolitionists have done wrong, I believe; nor is their wrong to be winked at because done fanatically or with good intentions; for how much mischief may be wrought with good designs! They have fallen into the common error of enthusiasts, that of exaggerating their object, of feeling as if no evil existed but that which they opposed, and as if no guilt could be compared with that of countenancing and upholding it.—The tone of their newspapers, so far as I have seen them, has often been fierce, bitter and abusive. They have sent forth their orators, some of them transported with fiery zeal, to sound the alarm against slavery through the land, to gather together young and old, pupils from schools, females hardly arrived at the years of discretion, the ignorant, the excitable, the impetuous, and to organize these into associations for the battle against oppression. Very unhappily they preached their doctrine to the colored people, and collected them into societies.—To this mixed and excitable multitude, minute heart-rending descriptions of slavery were given in piercing tones of passion; and slaveholders were held up as monsters of cruelty and crime. The abolitionist, indeed, proposed to convert slaveholders; and for this end he approached them with vituperation and exhausted on them the vocabulary of abuse. And he has reaped as he sowed."

Such is the testimony of Dr. Channing, given in the year 1836. What would he have thought and said if he had lived until the year 1860 and seen this little stream, over whose infant violence he lamented, swelling into a torrent and flooding the land! Abolitionism is abusive in its persistent misrepresentation of the legal principles involved in the relation between master and slave. They reiterate in a thousand exciting forms the assertion that the idea of property in man blots out his manhood and degrades him to the level of a brute or a stone. "Domestic slavery," says Dr. Wayland, in his work on Moral Science, "supposes at best that the relation between master and slave is not that which exists between man and man, but is a modification, at least, of that which exists between man and the brutes." Do not these abolitionist philosophers know that, according to the laws of every civilized country on earth, a man has property in his children, and a woman has property in her husband? The statutes of the State of New York, and of every other Northern State, recognise and protect this property, and our courts of justice have repeatedly assessed its value. If a man is killed on a railroad, his wife may bring suit and recover damages for the pecuniary loss she has suffered. If one man entice away the daughter of another, and marry her while she is still under age, the father may bring a civil suit for damages for the loss of that child's services, and the pecuniary compensation is the only redress the law provides. Thus the common law of Christendom and the statutes of our own State recognise property in man. In what does that property consist? Simply in such services as a man or child may properly be required to render. This is all that the Levitical law or any other law, means when it says: "Your bondmen shall be your possession or property and an inheritance for your children." The property consists not in the right to treat the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services as a man in that position may properly be required to render. And yet, abolitionists, in the face of the divine law, persist in denouncing the very relation between master and slave "as a modification at least of that which exists between man and the brutes." This, however, is not the worst or most prevalent form which their abusive spirit assumes. Their mode of arguing the question of slaveholding by a pretended appeal to facts is a tissue of misrepresentation from beginning to end. Let me illustrate my meaning by a parallel case. Suppose I undertake to prove the wickedness of marriage as it exists in the city of New York. In this discussion, suppose the Bible is excluded, or at least that it is not recognised as having exclusive jurisdiction in the decision of the question. My first appeal is to the statute law of the State.

I show there enactments which nullify the law of God and make divorce a marketable and cheap commodity. I collect the advertisements of your daily papers, in which lawyers offer to procure the legal separation of man and wife for a stipulated price, to say nothing in this sacred place of other advertisements which decency forbids me to quote. Then I turn to the records of our criminal courts, and find that every day some cruel husband beats his wife, or some unnatural parent murders his child, or some discontented wife or husband seeks the dissolution of the marriage bond. In the next place, I turn to the orphan asylums and hospitals, and show there the miserable wrecks of domestic tyranny in wives deserted, and children maimed by drunken parents. In the last place, I go through our streets and into our tenement houses, and count the thousands of ragged children, who, amid ignorance and filth, are training for the prison and gallows. Summing all these facts together, I put them forth as the fruits of marriage in the city of New York, and a proof that the relation itself is sinful. If I were a novelist, and had written a book to illustrate this same doctrine, I would call this array of facts a "Key."—In this key I say nothing about the sweet charities and affections that flourish in ten thousand homes, not a word about the multitude of loving kindnesses that characterize the daily life of honest people, about the instruction and discipline, that are training children at ten thousand firesides for usefulness here and glory hereafter: all this I ignore, and quote only the statute book, the newspapers, the records of criminal courts, and the miseries of the abodes of poverty.

Now what have I done? I have not misstated or exaggerated a single fact. And yet am I not a falsifier and slanderer of the deepest dye? Is there a virtuous woman or an honest man in this city whose cheeks would not burn with indignation at my one-sided and injurious statements? Now this is just what abolitionism has done in regard to slaveholding. It has undertaken to illustrate its cardinal doctrine in works of fiction, and then, to sustain the creation of its fancy, has attempted to underpin it with an accumulation of facts. These facts are collected in precisely the way I have described. The statute books of slaveholding States are searched, and every wrong enactment collated, newspaper reports of cruelty and crime on the part of wicked masters are treasured up and classified; all the outrages that have been perpetrated "by lewd fellows of the baser sort," of whom there are plenty both North and South, are eagerly seized and recorded, and this mass of vileness and filth, from the kennels and sewers of society, is put forth as a faithful exhibition of slaveholding. Senators in the forum, and ministers in the pulpit, distil this raw material into the more refined slander "that Southern society is essentially barbarous, and that slaveholding had its origin in hell." Legislative bodies enact and re-enact statutes which declare that slaveholding is such an enormous crime that if a Southern man, under the broad shield of the Constitution, and with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the country in his hand, shall come within their jurisdiction, and set up a claim to a fugitive slave, he shall be punished with a fine of $2,000 and fifteen years' imprisonment. This method of argument has continued until multitudes of honest Christian people in this and other lands believe that slaveholding is the sin of sins—the sum of all villainies.

I stand here to rebuke this sin, and exhort the guilty parties to repent and forsake it. It is magnanimous and Christ-like for those from whom the first provocation came to make the first concessions.

The legislative enactments which are in open and acknowledged violation of the Constitution, and whose chief design is to put a stigma upon slaveholding, must and will be repealed. Truth and justice will ultimately prevail; and God's blessing, and the blessings of generations yet unborn, will rest upon that party, in this unhappy contest, who first stand forth to utter the language of conciliation and proffer the olive branch of peace. The great fear is that the retraction will come to late; but sooner or later it will come. Abolitionism ought to, and one day will, change the mode of its warfare, and adopt a new vocabulary. I believe in the liberty of the press and in freedom of speech; but I do not believe that any man has a right before God, or in the eye of civilized law, to speak and publish what he pleases without regard to the consequences. With the conscientious convictions of our fellow citizens, neither we nor the law has any right to interfere; but the law ought to protect all men from the utterance of libellous words whose only effect is to create division and strife.

I trust and pray, and call upon you to unite with me in the supplication, that God would give abolitionists repentance and a better mind, so that in time to come they may at least propagate their principles in decent and respectful language.

III.—ABOLITIONISM LEADS IN MULTITUDES OF CASES, AND, BY A LOGICAL PROCESS, TO UTTER INFIDELITY.

On this point I would not and will not be misunderstood. I do not say that abolitionism is infidelity. I speak only of the tendencies of the system as indicated in its avowed principles and demonstrated in its practical fruits.

It does not try slavery by the Bible, but, as one of its leading advocates has recently declared, it tries the Bible by the principles of freedom. It insists that the word of God must be made to support certain human opinions, or forfeit all claims upon our faith. That I may not be suspected of exaggeration on this point, let me quote from the recent work of Mr. Barnes a passage which may well arrest the attention of all thinking men:

"There are great principles in our nature, as God has made us, which can never be set aside by any authority of a professed revelation. If a book claiming to be a revelation from God, by any fair interpretation, defended slavery, or placed it on the same basis as the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, such a book would not and could not be received by the mass of mankind as a Divine revelation."

This assumption that men are capable of judging beforehand what is to expected in a divine revelation, is the cockatrice's egg from which in all ages heresies have been hatched. This is the spider's web which men have spun out of their own brains, and clinging to which they have attempted to swing over the yawning abyss of infidelity. Alas, how many have fallen in and been dashed to pieces! When a man sets up the great principles of our nature (by which he always means his own preconceived opinions) as the supreme tribunal before which even the law of God must be tried—when a man says, "The Bible must teach abolitionism, or I will not receive it"—he has already cut loose from the sheet anchor of faith. True belief says, "Speak, Lord, thy servant waits to hear." Abolitionism says, "Speak, Lord, but speak in accordance with the principles of human nature, or they cannot be received by the great mass of mankind as a divine revelation." The fruit of such principles is just what we might expect. Wherever the seed of abolitionism has been sown broadcast, a plentiful crop of infidelity has sprung up. In the communities where anti-slavery excitement has been most prevalent, the power of the gospel has invariably declined; and when the tide of fanaticism begins to subside, the wrecks of church order and of Christian character have been scattered on the shore. I mean no disrespect to New England—to the good men who there stand by the ancient landmarks and contend earnestly for the truth—nor to the illustrious dead whose praise is in all the churches; but who does not know that the States in which abolitionism has achieved its most signal triumphs are at the same time the great strongholds of infidelity in the land? I have often thought that if some of those old Pilgrim fathers could come back, in the spirit and power of Elias, to attend a grand celebration at Plymouth Rock, they might well preach on this text: "If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham." The effect of abolitionism upon individuals is no less striking and mournful than its influence upon communities. It is a remarkable and instructive fact, and one at which Christian men would do well to pause and consider, that in this country all the prominent leaders of abolitionism, outside of the ministry, have become avowed infidels; and that all our notorious abolition preachers have renounced the great doctrines of grace as they are taught in the standards of the reformed churches—have resorted to the most violent processes of interpretation to avoid the obvious meaning of plain Scriptural texts, and ascribed to the apostles of Christ principles from which piety and moral courage instinctively revolt. They make that to be sin which the Bible does not declare to be sin. They denounce, in language such as the sternest prophets of the law never employed, a relation which Jesus and his apostles recognised and regulated. And as the tree is so have its fruits been. It is not a theory, but a demonstrated fact, that abolitionism leads to infidelity. Such men as Garrison, and Giddings, and Gerrit Smith have yielded to the current of their own principles, and thrown the Bible overboard. Thousands of humbler men who listen to abolition preachers will go and do likewise. And whether it be the restraint of official position, or the preventing grace of God, that enables such preachers to row upon the stream and regard the authority of Scripture in other matters, their influence upon this one subject is all the more pernicious because they prophesy in the name of Christ. In this sincere and plain utterance of my deep convictions, I am only discharging my conscience toward the flock over which I am set. When the shepherd seeth the wolf coming he is bound to give warning.

IV.—ABOLITIONISM IS THE CHIEF CAUSE OF THE STRIFE THAT AGITATES AND THE DANGER THAT THREATENS OUR COUNTRY.

Here, as upon the preceding point, I will not be misunderstood. I am not here as the advocate or opponent of any political party; and it is no more than simple justice for me to say plainly that I do not consider Republican and abolitionist as necessarily synonymous terms. There are tens of thousands of Christian men who voted with the successful party in the late election who do not sympathize with the principles or aims of abolitionism. Among these are some beloved members of my own flock, who will not hesitate a moment to put the seal of their approbation upon the doctrine of this discourse. And what is still more to the point, there seems to be sufficient evidence that the man who has just been chosen to be the head of this nation is among the more conservative and Bible loving men of his party. We have no fears that if the new administration could be quietly inaugurated it would or could abolitionize the Government. There are honest people enough in the Northern States to prevent such a result. But, then, while this is admitted as a simple matter of truth and justice, it cannot be denied, on the other hand, that abolitionism did enter, with all its characteristic bitterness, into the recent contest; that the result never could have been accomplished without its assistance, and that it now appropriates the victory in words of ridicule and scorn that sting like a serpent. Let me give you, as a single specimen of the spirit in which abolitionism has carried on its political warfare, an extract from a journal which claims to have a larger circulation than any other religious paper in the land. I quote from the New York *Independent* of September, 1856:

"The people will not levy war nor inaugurate a revolution, even to relieve Kansas, until they have first tried what they can do by voting. If this peaceful remedy should fail to be applied this year, then the people will count the cost wisely, and decide for themselves boldly and firmly which is the better way—to rise in arms and throw off a Government worse than that of old King George or endure it another four years, and then vote again."

Such is the spirit—such the love to the Constitution and Union of these States—with which this religious element has entered into and seeks to control our party politics.

But we deceive ourselves if we suppose that our present dangers are of a birth so recent as 1856. As the questions now before the country rise in their magnitude above all party interests, and ought at once to blot out all party lines, so their origin is found far back of all party organizations as they now exist.

An article published twenty years ago in the Princeton Review contains this remarkable language:

"The opinion that slaveholding is itself a crime must operate to produce the disunion of the States and the division of all ecclesiastical societies in this country. Just so far as this opinion operates, it will lead those who entertain it to submit to any sacrifices to carry it out and give it effect. We shall become two nations in feeling, which must soon render us two nations in fact."

These words are wonderfully prophetic, and they who read the signs of the times must see that the period of their fulfilment draws near. In regard to ecclesiastical societies, the division foretold is already in a great measure accomplished. Three of our great religious denominations have been rent in twain by the simple question, "Is slaveholding a sin?"

It yet remains to be seen whether the American Tract Society, and the American Board of Foreign Missions, will be revolutionized and dismembered by a contest which, we are told, is to be annually renewed. In regard to the union of these States, there is too much reason to fear that "we are already two nations in feeling," and to anticipate the near approach of the calamity which shall blot out some of the stars in our ensign and make us two nations in fact.

And what has brought us to the verge of this precipice? What evil spirit has put enmity between the seed of those whom God, by His blessing on the wisdom and sacrifices of our fathers, made one flesh?—What has created and fostered this alienation between the North and South, until disunion—that used to be whispered in corners—stalks forth in open daylight, and is recognised as a necessity by multitudes of thinking men in all sections of the land?—I believe before God that this division of feeling, of which actual disunion will be but the expression and embodiment, was begotten of abolitionism, has been rocked in its cradle and fed with its poisoned milk, and instructed by its ministers, until, girded with a strength which comes not altogether of this upper world, it is taking hold upon the pillars of the Constitution and shattering the noble fabric to its base.

There was a time when the constitutional questions between the North and South—the conflict of material interests growing out of their differences in soil and production—were discussed in the spirit of statesmanship and Christain courtesy. Then, such men as Daniel Webstser on the one side, and Calhoun on the other, stood up face to face and defended the rights of their respective constituencies in words which will be quoted as long as the English tongue shall endure as a model of eloquence and a pattern of manly debate. But abolitionism began to creep in. It came first as a purely *moral* question; but very soon its doctrines were embraced by a sufficient number to hold the balance of power between parties in many districts and States. Aspirants for the presidency seized upon it as a weapon for gratifying their ambition or avenging their disappointments. Under the shadow of their patronage, sincere abolitionists became more bold and abusive in advocating their principles. The unlawful and wicked business of enticing slaves from their masters was pushed forward with increasing zeal. Men who, in the better days of the Republic, could not have obtained the smallest office, were elected to Congress upon this single issue; and ministers of the Gospel descended from the pulpit to mingle religious animosity with the boiling cauldron of political strife.

Nor was this process confined to one side in the contest. Abuse always provokes recrimination. So long as human nature is passionate, hard words will be responded to by harder blows. And now behold the result! In the halls where Webster and Calhoun, Adams and McDuffie, rendered the very name of American statesmanship illustrious, and revived the memory of classic eloquence, we have heard the outpouring of both Northern and Southern violence from men who must be nameless in this sacred place: and in the land where such slaveholders as Washington and Madison united with Hamilton and Hancock in cementing the Union which they fondly hoped would be perpetual, commerce and manufactures, and all our great industrial and governmental interests, are trembling on the verge of dissolution; and as abolitionism is the great mischief-maker between North and South so it is the great stumbling-block in the way of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties. Its voice is still for war. The spirit of conciliation and compromise it utterly abhors, and, mingling a horrid mirth with its madness, puts into the hands of the advocates of secession the very fans with which to blow the embers of strife into a flame.—One man threw a torch into the great temple of the Ephesians, and kindled a conflagration which a hundred thousand brave men could not extinguish. One man fiddled and sang, and made his courtiers laugh amid the burning of Rome; and the abolition preacher "feels good" and overflows with merriment, when he sees our merchants and laboring men running after their chests and the bread of their families "as if all creation was after them," and snuffs on the Southern breeze the scent of servile and civil war.

Oh, shame—shame that it should come to this: and the name of our holy religion be so blasphemed! Let us hope in Christian charity, that such men do not comprehend the danger that stares them in the face.—Indeed, who of us does fully comprehend it? In the eloquent words of Daniel Webster, "While the Union lasts we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise." A kind and wonderful Providence has so tempered the body of these States together, so bound and interlaced them with commercial and social ties, to say nothing of legal obligations, that no member can be severed, and especially no contest can be waged among the members, without a quivering and anguish in every

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1861. No. 16.

TERMS.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Stahle, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Jury List—January Term.

Grand Jury.

Mountpleasant—Nicholas Heltzel, George Hagarman, Sr.
Franklin—David Mickley.
Tyrone—Conrad Bream, Samuel Gilliland.
Straban—Frederick Holtz.
Berwick tp.—Jesse Kelbaugh.
Mountjoy—Moses Hartman, Edward Spangler.
Gettysburg—Peters Myers, Daniel F. Pittenturf.
Germany—George Hesson.
Latimore—Peter Clapper, Charles Griest.
Cumberland—John Maring.
Oxford—Henry L. Gitt.
Conowago—Anthony Strasbaugh, Jacob Little.
Hamiltonban—Augustus Hartzel.
Hamilton—A. K. Stoner.
Liberty—James Bowey.
Menallen—John Wahley.
Huntington—Philip Myers.
Union—Wm. Slifer.

General Jury.

Liberty—Washington Shover, John Musselman.
Mountjoy—Barnhart Sheely.
Germany—Henry Bittle.
Cumberland—Henry Myers.
Straban—Daniel Cashman.
Franklin—Frederick Diehl, Andrew Heintzelman, John Throne.
Gettysburg—Henry Thomas, Joel B. Danner, Chas. Ziegler.
Butler—David Weaver, John Haines, Jacob Gardner.
Hamiltonban—John Mickley, John Gelbaugh, Sanford Shrœder.
Hamilton—Reuben Wolf.
Oxford—Anthony Felix, Samuel McTaggart.
Reading—Benjamin Chronister, Benj. Myers.
Huntington—Jonathan Miller, Sebastian Stitzel, Abraham Fickes.
Menallen—Joseph Wolf, Henry Bender.
Mountpleasant—John Fleshman, Levi Lawrence.
Berwick tp.—Joseph Grim, Sr.
Freedom—Phineas Rodgers.
Union—John Kindig, William Unger.
Conowago—John Krug.
Berwick bor.—Michael Strabinger.

Dec. 24, 1860.

Look!

SEE, AND BEHOLD THE GREAT DOWNFALL OF PRICES!—H. G. CARR having just returned from the city is selling goods lower than ever—for instance Ladies' fine silk fleecy lined Gauntlets at 62½ cents per pair, Ladies' fine Merino Hose at 37½ cents, Ladies' fine Cassimere Hose at 40 cents, fine white Pocket Handkerchiefs at 8 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimere Hose at 28 cents, Gent's all wool country made Hose at 25 cents. Pocket Knives, Combs, Brushes, both hair and clothes, in fact everything belonging to either a Lady's or Gentleman's toilet; and last, but not least, his stock of QUEENSWARE we think can't be beat for style and prices, common teas as low as 18 cents per set, and from that up to 75 cents per set for the very best of Stone China Cups and Saucers and everything else in the Queensware line in proportion.

Come one! Come all! and give me a call. Don't forget the place, in York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR.

N. B. The subscriber also has constantly on hand a fine assortment of GROCERIES of all kinds—good table Molasses at 12 cents per quart, New York Golden Syrup at 56 cents per gallon. [Nov. 12, 1860.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired. DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND WASHINGTON ZINC.
BUY THE BEST.
BUCK LEAD,
100 pounds will cover as much surface as 125 pounds of other White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.
BUCK LEAD,
Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.
BUCK LEAD,
Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is unrivalled for body or covering property, 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Has no equal for durability, it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers,
Tenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.

Merchant Tailoring.

GEORGE ARNOLD has procured the services of W. T. KING, and has commenced the above business, and will carry it on in all its various branches, and has connected himself with the store of Mr. George Arnold, where there will be constantly kept on hand a large stock of cheap Cloths, Over-coatings, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, and Trimmings of every kind. Work done in the very best manner, and in city style on short notice. Custom work and cutting out solicited when goods are purchased elsewhere. The shop is in connection with Mr. Arnold's store, where Mr. King can always be found during business hours.

Give us a call. [Sept. 17, '60. 2m

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and David Ziegler and Isaac E. Wierman, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 21st day of January next*.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 31, 1860. tc

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland, Germany, Oxford, Huntington, Latimore, and Hamiltonban, *on Tuesday, the 22d of January next*.

For Franklin, Straban, Menallen, Butler, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, and Conowago, *on Wednesday, the 23d of January next*.

For Reading, Hamilton, Liberty, Tyrone, Union, Freedom, and Berwick borough and township, *on Thursday, the 24th of January next*.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, *Clerk*.

Dec. 24, 1860. td

Notice.

THE Assessors are hereby instructed that it is their duty, under the act of Assembly, to give notice to every person whom they shall embrace in their Military rolls, that he is so enrolled. Such notice may be given by informing said person in writing, by leaving the same at his place of residence or business.

By order of the Military Board,
C. H. BUEHLER, *Pres't*.

W. A. Duncan, *Sec'y*. [Dec. 31, 1860.

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of CONRAD MYERS and ELIZABETH, his Wife, of Latimore township, Adams county, *notice is hereby given* to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN HENRY MYERS, *Assignee*.

Dec. 17, 1860. 6t

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.

Nov. 19, 1860.

Sixpence a Day,

ENOUGH FOR A FORTUNE.—A London paper states:—There is now in an Aimshouse at Bristol an old man who states, that for sixty years he spent sixpence a day in drink, but was never intoxicated. How much would this sixpence a-day put by every year at five per cent. compound interest amount to in sixty years? enquired a thoughtful neighbor. Putting down the first year's saving (365 sixpences) equal to $43 54, he added the interest, and this went on, year by year, until he found that in the 60th year, the sixpence a day reached the startling sum of $14,336 28. Judge of the old man's surprise, when told that by saving his sixpence a day, and depositing it in a Savings Institution he might now, at the end of 60 years, have been worth that noble sum $14,336 28, which would have bought him a fine farm, or town mansion, and surrounded him with comforts and luxuries, and left a handsome estate to his children after him. He had, and hundreds now in our midst have, but to deposit sixpence a day in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution of Adams County, to accomplish this result.

Gettysburg, July 23, 1860.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.

May 10.

1860. 1860.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the same. His stock of Hats is full and complete, consisting in part of Men's fashionable and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, Soft Hats, high, low and medium depth of crown, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Plush and Plush trimmed Caps, for men and boys, Fancy Hats and Caps for Children, together with a good assortment of Wool Hats, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and Brown Vernon Hats, Felt Hats, &c.

R. F. McILHENY.

Oct. 22, 1860.

The Muse.

BE KIND.

Be kind to the young—in thy youth's merry days,
Thou too hast been thoughtless and vain;
O! plant not a thorn in a flower-strewn way,
That may never be trodden again.
Enough of the thorn in the pathway of life,
If they travel it long they will find,
But dim not bright youth with the shadow of strife:
Be kind to the youthful, be kind.

Be kind to the aged—not long at thy side
Hath the travel-worn pilgrim to stay;
The frail thread of life will be shortly untied;
He is passing, passing away.
O! let him not deem that when summoned from earth,
He will leave but cold feelings behind;
Give him still a warm nook of thy heart and the hearth:
Be kind to the aged, be kind.

Be kind to the simple—although the full light
Of genius to thee may be given,
Yet look not with scorn in the pride of thy might
On a brother less favored by Heaven.
He is not to be blamed if the God given ray
Hath but faintly illumined his mind;
Thine own may be quenched by a cloud on the way:
Be kind to the simple, be kind.

Be kind to the erring—full many a heart
Unkindness hath driven astray;
But the breath of reproach may but sharpen the smart,
That first sent it out of the way.
Ye would not insult with a gibe or a sneer,
The maimed, or the halt, or the blind,
But the ills of the spirit are still more severe:
Be kind to thy fellow, be kind.

Miscellaneous.

Washington, January 14.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PROPOSITION BY GOV. BIGLER.

AN ACT OF CONGRESS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRACTICALLY CARRYING OUT THE CRITTENDEN PROPOSITIONS BY REFERRING THEM DIRECTLY TO THE PEOPLE, EXCLUSIVE OF THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The following is a copy of the important bill this morning introduced in the Senate by Gov. Bigler. It was ordered to be printed, and an effort will be made to have it immediately considered and acted upon:

Whereas, the Union is in imminent danger of final dissolution, in consequence of the protracted strife and agitation about the institution of African slavery, and whereas it is believed that legislative remedies are insufficient to meet and remove the cause of this impending disaster, and as amendments to the Constitution can only be submitted by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and owing to the unhappy divisions existing in those Houses it is not believed that the assent of two-thirds of the members of either House can be had for such amendments to the Constitution as would reconcile the differences between the North and the South; and whereas it is the cardinal principle of our representative system that the representative shall obey the will of the people, it is deemed necessary to ask the opinion and judgment of the people of the several States on the proposed amendments of the Constitution, with a view to their submission by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of Congress for the ratification of the States, as provided in the Constitution, thereby restoring our distracted country to its accustomed peace and prosperity: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the citizens of the several States qualified to vote for members of Congress, are hereby requested to hold an election on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, for the purpose of deciding for or against the annexed proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted*, That those who are for the proposed amendments to the Constitution shall vote a ballot bearing the words, "for the amendments," and those who are opposed to the amendments shall vote a ballot bearing the words, "against the amendments."

Section 3. Said election shall be held in the same places, in the same manner, and under the same laws as the last election for President and Vice President of the United States, and be conducted by the same judges, inspectors, and other officers.

Section 4. The return judges of the several election districts for each county shall meet at the county seat on the Thursday following the day of the said election, and count the returns for the said county, setting forth the whole number of votes cast for the amendments, and the whole number of votes against the amendments, one copy of which shall be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, another to the Governor of the State, and that sent to the Governor shall contain a statement of the actual necessary expenses of holding said election.

Section 5. That the compensation of the officers holding said election, and the other expenses thereof, shall be the same as the compensation and expenses of holding the last election of President and Vice President of the United States, to be paid out of the United States Treasury in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 6. That the Governors of the several States are hereby respectfully requested to have made out, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, a tabular statement of the amount of expenses of holding said election in their respective States, exhibiting the amount due to each county, attested under the seal of the State by the proper officers; and the Secretary of the Interior shall draw drafts on the United States Treasury in favor of the Governors of the respective States, for the amounts due the several counties, to be paid the parties in each county entitled to receive the same; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised and required to pay the amount of the said drafts out of any money in the Treasury.

Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to cause said election returns to be opened, counted, and filed as fast as received, and cause tabular statements to be made, exhibiting the result in each State, one copy of which will be delivered to the President of the Senate for the use of that body, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the use of that body; and it is hereby made the duty of each and all of the clerks now in the employment of the Senate, in addition to their other duties, to assist the Secretary of the Senate in performing the duties hereby imposed upon him.

Section 8. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation to the Governors, and all others in civil authority, and to the people of the several States, announcing to them the day fixed for the said election, presenting its general objects, and requesting their co-operation in a prompt and faithful execution of the provisions of this act.

Section 9. That it be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause accurate copies of the same to be printed and forwarded by mail to the sheriffs of the several counties in each State, and the said sheriffs are hereby requested to make proclamation in not more than two newspapers in each county of the day of said election, setting forth the proposed amendments to be voted on, and the expenses incurred under the provisions of this section shall be paid as provided for the other expenses of the said election.

That the following articles be, and they are hereby, proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by Conventions of three-fourths of the States held for that purpose.

Article 1. That the territory now held, or that may hereafter be acquired by the United States, shall be divided by a line from the east to the west on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minuts north latitude.

Article 2. That in all territory north of said line of latitude, involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited; and in all territory south of said line, involuntary servitude as it now exists in States south of Mason and Dixon's line is hereby recognized, and shall be sustained by all departments of the Territorial Governments; and when any territory north or south of said line within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress according to the Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall then be the duty of Congress to admit such Territory into the Union on terms of equality with the original States.

Article 3. Congress shall not have power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves; nor shall Congress have the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia so long as it exists in the States of Maryland and Virginia, or either of them, nor without just compensation being first made to the owners of such slaves.

Article 4. *That, in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States*, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases where the marshal, or other officer whose duty it was to arrest the said fugitive was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after the arrest of the said fugitive, he was rescued by force and violence, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave, under the said clause of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and in all such cases when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which the said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for the said fugitive, and the said county, after it has paid the said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

Article 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether the transportation be by land, the navigable rivers, or by sea; but the African slave trade shall never be revived, except by the unanimous consent of both branches of Congress.

Article 6. That, hereafter, the President of the United States shall hold office during the term of six years, and shall not be eligible to re-election.

Article 7. The Constitution shall not be hereafter amended so as to destroy the effect of the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, nor so as to authorize Congress to interfere with or destroy any of the domestic institutions of the States, without the consent of all the States.

THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM.

A Sermon Preached December 9, 1860,
BY REV. HENRY J. VAN DYKE.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

II.—THE PRINCIPLES OF ABOLITIONISM HAVE BEEN PROPAGATED CHIEFLY BY MISREPRESENTATION AND ABUSE.

Having no foundation in Scripture, it does not carry on its warfare by Scripture weapons. Its prevailing spirit is fierce and proud, and its language is full of wrath and bitterness. Let me prove this by testimony from its own lips. I quote Dr. Channing, of Boston, whose name is a tower of strength to the abolition cause, and whose memory is their continual boast. In a work published in 1836, I find the following words:

"The abolitionists have done wrong, I believe; nor is their wrong to be winked at because done fanatically or with good intentions; for how much mischief may be wrought with good designs! They have fallen into the common error of enthusiasts, that of exaggerating their object, of feeling as if no evil existed but that which they opposed, and as if no guilt could be compared with that of countenancing and upholding it.—The tone of their newspapers, so far as I have seen them, has often been fierce, bitter and abusive. They have sent forth their orators, some of them transported with fiery zeal, to sound the alarm against slavery through the land, to gather together young and old, pupils from schools, females hardly arrived at the years of discretion, the ignorant, the excitable, the impetuous, and to organize these into associations for the battle against oppression. Very unhappily they preached their doctrine to the colored people, and collected them into societies.—To this mixed and excitable multitude, minute heart-rending descriptions of slavery were given in piercing tones of passion; and slaveholders were held up as monsters of cruelty and crime. The abolitionist, indeed, proposed to convert slaveholders; and for this end he approached them with vituperation and exhausted on them the vocabulary of abuse. And he has reaped as he sowed."

Such is the testimony of Dr. Channing, given in the year 1836. What would he have thought and said if he had lived until the year 1860 and seen this little stream, over whose infant violence he lamented, swelling into a torrent and flooding the land! Abolitionism is abusive in its persistent misrepresentation of the legal principles involved in the relation between master and slave. They reiterate in a thousand exciting forms the assertion that the idea of property in man blots out his manhood and degrades him to the level of a brute or a stone. "Domestic slavery," says Dr. Wayland, in his work on Moral Science, "supposes at best that the relation between master and slave is not that which exists between man and man, but is a modification, at least, of that which exists between man and the brutes." Do not these abolitionist philosophers know that, according to the laws of every civilised country on earth, a man has property in his children, and a woman has property in her husband? The statutes of the State of New York, and of every other Northern State, recognise and protect this property, and our courts of justice have repeatedly assessed its value. If a man is killed on a railroad, his wife may bring suit and recover damages for the pecuniary loss she has suffered. If one man entice away the daughter of another, and marry her while she is still under age, the father may bring a civil suit for damages for the loss of that child's services, and the pecuniary compensation is the only redress the law provides. Thus the common law of Christendom and the statutes of our own State recognise property in man. In what does that property consist? Simply in such services as a man or child may properly be required to render. This is all that the Levitical law, or any other law, means when it says: "Your bondmen shall be your possession or property and an inheritance for your children." The property consists not in the right to treat the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services as a man in that position may properly be required to render. And yet, abolitionists, in the face of the divine law, persist in denouncing the very relation between master and slave "as a modification at least of that *which exists between man and the brutes*." This, however, is not the worst or most prevalent form which their abusive spirit assumes. Their mode of arguing the question of slaveholding by a pretended appeal to facts is a tissue of misrepresentation from beginning to end. Let me illustrate my meaning by a parallel case. Suppose I undertake to prove the wickedness of marriage as it exists in the city of New York. In this discussion, suppose the Bible is excluded, or at least that it is not recognised as having exclusive jurisdiction in the decision of the question. My first appeal is to the statute law of the State.

I show there enactments which nullify the law of God and make divorce a marketable and cheap commodity. I collect the advertisements of your daily papers, in which lawyers offer to procure the legal separation of man and wife for a stipulated price, to say nothing in this sacred place of other advertisements which decency forbids me to quote. Then I turn to the records of our criminal courts, and find that every day some cruel husband beats his wife, or some unnatural parent murders his child, or some discontented wife or husband seeks the dissolution of the marriage bond. In the next place, I turn to the orphan asylums and hospitals, and show there the miserable wrecks of domestic tyranny in wives deserted, and children maimed by drunken parents. In the last place, I go through our streets and into our tenement houses, and count the thousands of ragged children, who, amid ignorance and filth, are training for the prison and gallows. Summing all these facts together, I put them forth as the fruits of marriage in the city of New York, and a proof that the relation itself is sinful. If I were a novelist, and had written a book to illustrate this same doctrine, I would call this array of facts a "Key."—In this key I say nothing about the sweet charities and affections that flourish in ten thousand homes, not a word about the multitude of loving kindnesses that characterize the daily life of honest people, about the instruction and discipline, that are training children at ten thousand firesides for usefulness here and glory hereafter; all this I ignore, and quote only the statute book, the newspapers, the records of criminal courts, and the miseries of the abodes of poverty.

Now what have I done? I have not misstated or exaggerated a single fact. And yet am I not a falsifier and slanderer of the deepest dye? Is there a virtuous woman or an honest man in this city whose cheeks would not burn with indignation at my one-sided and injurious statements? Now this is just what abolitionism has done in regard to slaveholding. It has undertaken to illustrate its cardinal doctrine in works of fiction, and then, to sustain the creation of its fancy, has attempted to underpin it with an accumulation of facts. These facts are collected in precisely the way I have described. The statute books of slaveholding States are searched, and every wrong enactment collated, newspaper reports of cruelty and crime on the part of wicked masters are treasured up and classified; all the outrages that have been perpetrated "by lewd fellows of the baser sort," of whom there are plenty both North and South, are eagerly seized and recorded, and this mass of vileness and filth, from the kennels and sewers of society, is put forth as a faithful exhibition of slaveholding. Senators in the forum, and ministers in the pulpit, distil this raw material into the more refined slander "that Southern society is essentially barbarous, and that slaveholding had its origin in hell." Legislative bodies enact and re-enact statutes which declare that slaveholding is such an enormous crime that if a Southern man, under the broad shield of the Constitution, and with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the country in his hand, shall come within their jurisdiction, and set up a claim to a fugitive slave, he shall be punished with a fine of $2,000 and fifteen years' imprisonment. This method of argument has continued until multitudes of honest Christian people in this and other lands believe that slaveholding is the sin of sins—the sum of all villainies.

I stand here to rebuke this sin, and exhort the guilty parties to repent and forsake it. It is magnanimous and Christ-like for those from whom the first provocation came to make the first concessions.

The legislative enactments which are in open and acknowledged violation of the Constitution, and whose chief design is to put a stigma upon slaveholding, must and will be repealed. Truth and justice will ultimately prevail; and God's blessing, and the blessings of generations yet unborn, will rest upon that party, in this unhappy contest, who first stand forth to utter the language of conciliation and proffer the olive branch of peace. The great fear is that the retraction will come to late; but sooner or later it will come. Abolitionism ought to, and one day will, change the mode of its warfare, and adopt a new vocabulary. I believe in the liberty of the press and in freedom of speech; but I do not believe that any man has a right before God, or in the eye of civilized law, to speak and publish what he pleases without regard to the consequences. With the conscientious convictions of our fellow citizens, neither we nor the law has any right to interfere; but the law ought to protect all men from the utterance of libellous words whose only effect is to create division and strife.

I trust and pray, and call upon you to unite with me in the supplication, that God would give abolitionists repentance and a better mind, so that in time to come they may at least propagate their principles in decent and respectful language.

III.—ABOLITIONISM LEADS IN MULTITUDES OF CASES, AND, BY A LOGICAL PROCESS, TO UTTER INFIDELITY.

On this point I would not and will not be misunderstood. I do not say that abolitionism is infidelity. *I speak only of the tendencies of the system as indicated in its avowed principles and demonstrated in its practical fruits.*

It does not try slavery by the Bible, but, as one of its leading advocates has recently declared, it tries the Bible by the principles of freedom. It insists that the word of God must be made to support certain human opinions, or forfeit all claims upon our faith. That I may not be suspected of exaggeration on this point, let me quote from the recent work of Mr. Barnes a passage which may well arrest the attention of all thinking men:

"There are great principles in our nature, as God has made us, which can never be set aside by any authority of a professed revelation. If a book claiming to be a revelation from God, by any fair interpretation, defended slavery, or placed it on the same basis as the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, such a book would not and could not be received by the mass of mankind as a Divine revelation."

This assumption that men are capable of judging beforehand what is to expected in a divine revelation, is the cockatrice's egg from which in all ages heresies have been hatched. This is the spider's web which men have spun out of their own brains, and clinging to which they have attempted to swing over the yawning abyss of infidelity. Alas, how many have fallen in and been dashed to pieces! When a man sets up the great principles of our nature (by which he always means his own preconceived opinions) as the supreme tribunal before which even the law of God must be tried—when a man says, "The Bible must teach abolitionism, or I will not receive it"—he has already cut loose from the sheet anchor of faith. True belief says, "Speak, Lord, thy servant waits to hear." Abolitionism says, "Speak, Lord, but speak in accordance with the principles of human nature, or they cannot be received by the great mass of mankind as a divine revelation." The fruit of such principles is just what we might expect. Wherever the seed of abolitionism has been sown broadcast, a plentiful crop of infidelity has sprung up. In the communities where anti-slavery excitement has been most prevalent, the power of the gospel has invariably declined; and when the tide of fanaticism begins to subside, the wrecks of church order and of Christian character have been scattered on the shore. I mean no disrespect to New England—to the good men who there stand by the ancient landmarks and contend earnestly for the truth—nor to the illustrious dead whose praise is in all the churches; but who does not know that the States in which abolitionism has achieved its most signal triumphs are at the same time the great strongholds of infidelity in the land? I have often thought that if some of those old Pilgrim fathers could come back, in the spirit and power of Elias, to attend a grand celebration at Plymouth Rock, they might well preach on this text: "If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham." The effect of abolitionism upon individuals is no less striking and mournful than its influence upon communities. It is a remarkable and instructive fact, and one at which Christian men would do well to pause and consider, that in this country all the prominent leaders of abolitionism, outside of the ministry, have become avowed infidels; and that all our notorious abolition preachers have renounced the great doctrines of grace as they are taught in the standards of the reformed churches—have resorted to the most violent processes of interpretation to avoid the obvious meaning of plain Scriptural texts, and ascribed to the apostles of Christ principles from which piety and moral courage instinctively revolt. They make that to be sin which the Bible does not declare to be sin. They denounce, in language such as the sternest prophets of the law never employed, a relation which Jesus and his apostles recognised and regulated. And as the tree is so have its fruits been. It is not a theory, but a demonstrated fact, that abolitionism leads to infidelity. Such men as Garrison, and Giddings, and Gerrit Smith have yielded to the current of their own principles, and thrown the Bible overboard. Thousands of humbler men who listen to abolition preachers will go and do likewise. And whether it be the restraint of official position, or the preventing grace of God, that enables such preachers to row upon the stream and regard the authority of Scripture in other matters, their influence upon this one subject is all the more pernicious because they prophesy in the name of Christ. In this sincere and plain utterance of my deep convictions, I am only discharging my conscience toward the flock over which I am set. When the shepherd seeth the wolf coming he is bound to give warning.

IV.—ABOLITIONISM IS THE CHIEF CAUSE OF THE STRIFE THAT AGITATES AND THE DANGER THAT THREATENS OUR COUNTRY.

Here, as upon the preceding point, I will not be misunderstood. I am not here as the advocate or opponent of any political party; and it is no more than simple justice for me to say plainly that I do not consider Republican and abolitionist as necessarily synonymous terms. There are tens of thousands of Christian men who voted with the successful party in the late election who do not sympathize with the principles or aims of abolitionism. Among these are some beloved members of my own flock, who will not hesitate a moment to put the seal of their approbation upon the doctrine of this discourse. And what is still more to the point, there seems to be sufficient evidence that the man who has just been chosen to be the head of this nation is among the more conservative and Bible loving men of his party. We have no fears that if the new administration could be quietly inaugurated it would or could abolitionise the Government. There are honest people enough in the Northern States to prevent such a result. But, then, while this is admitted as a simple matter of truth and justice, it cannot be denied, on the other hand, that abolitionism did enter, with all its characteristic bitterness, into the recent contest; that the result never could have been accomplished without its assistance, and that it now appropriates the victory in words of ridicule and scorn that sting like a serpent. Let me give you, as a single specimen of the spirit in which abolitionism has carried on its political warfare, an extract from a journal which claims to have a larger circulation than any other religious paper in the land. I quote from the New Yord *Independent* of September, 1856:

"The people will not levy war nor inaugurate a revolution, even to relieve Kansas, until they have first tried what they can do by voting. If this peaceful remedy should fail to be applied this year, then the people will count the cost wisely, and decide for themselves boldly and firmly which is the better way—to rise in arms and throw off a Government worse than that of old King George or endure it another four years, and then vote again."

Such is the spirit—such the love to the Constitution and Union of these States—with which this religious element has entered into and seeks to control our party politics.

But we deceive ourselves if we suppose that our present dangers are of a birth so recent as 1856. As the questions now before the country rise in their magnitude above all party interests, and ought at once to blot out all party lines, so their origin is found far back of all party organizations as they now exist.

An article published twenty years ago in the Princeton Review contains this remarkable language:

"The opinion that slaveholding is itself a crime must operate to produce the disunion of the States and the division of all ecclesiastical societies in this country. Just so far as this opinion operates, it will lead those who entertain it to submit to any sacrifices to carry it out and give it effect. We shall become two nations in feeling, which must soon render us two nations in fact."

These words are wonderfully prophetic, and they who read the signs of the times must see that the period of their fulfilment draws near. In regard to ecclesiastical societies, the division foretold is already in a great measure accomplished. Three of our great religious denominations have been rent in twain by the simple question, "Is slaveholding a sin?"

It yet remains to be seen whether the American Tract Society, and the American Board of Foreign Missions, will be revolutionized and dismembered by a contest which, we are told, is to be annually renewed. In regard to the union of these States, there is too much reason to fear that "we are already two nations in feeling," and to anticipate the near approach of the calamity which shall blot out some of the stars in our ensign and make us two nations in fact.

And what has brought us to the verge of this precipice? What evil spirit has put enmity between the seed of those whom God, by His blessing on the wisdom and sacrifices of our fathers, made one flesh?—What has created and fostered this alienation between the North and South, until disunion—that used to be whispered in corners—stalks forth in open daylight, and is recognised as a necessity by multitudes of thinking men in all sections of the land?—I believe before God that this division of feeling, of which actual disunion will be but the expression and embodiment, was begotten of abolitionism, has been rocked in its cradle and fed with its poisoned milk, and instructed by its ministers, until, girded with a strength which comes not altogether of this upper world, it is taking hold upon the pillars of the Constitution and shattering the noble fabric to its base.

There was a time when the constitutional questions between the North and South—the conflict of material interests growing out of their differences in soil and production—were discussed in the spirit of statesmanship and Christain courtesy. Then, such men as Daniel Webster on the one side, and Calhoun on the other, stood up face to face and defended the rights of their respective constituencies in words which will be quoted as long as the English tongue shall endure as a model of eloquence and a pattern of manly debate. But abolitionism began to creep in. It came first as a purely *moral* question; but very soon its doctrines were embraced by a sufficient number to hold the balance of power between parties in many districts and States. Aspirants for the presidency seized upon it as a weapon for gratifying their ambition or avenging their disappointments. Under the shadow of their patronage, sincere abolitionists became more bold and abusive in advocating their principles. The unlawful and wicked business of enticing slaves from their masters was pushed forward with increasing zeal. Men who, in the better days of the Republic, could not have obtained the smallest office, were elected to Congress upon this single issue; and ministers of the Gospel descended from the pulpit to mingle religious animosity with the boiling cauldron of political strife.

Nor was this process confined to one side in the contest. Abuse always provokes recrimination. So long as human nature is passionate, hard words will be responded to by harder blows. And now behold the result! In the halls where Webster and Calhoun, Adams and McDuffie, rendered the very name of American statesmanship illustrious, and revived the memory of classic eloquence, we have heard the outpouring of both Northern and Southern violence from men who must be nameless in this sacred place; and in the land where such slaveholders as Washington and Madison united with Hamilton and Hancock in cementing the Union which they fondly hoped would be perpetual, commerce and manufactures, and all our great industrial and governmental interests, are trembling on the verge of dissolution; and as abolitionism is the great mischief-maker between North and South so it is the great stumbling-block in the way of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties. Its voice is still for war. The spirit of conciliation and compromise it utterly abhors, and, mingling a horrid mirth with its madness, puts into the hands of the advocates of secession the very fans with which to blow the embers of strife into a flame.—One man threw a torch into the great temple of the Ephesians, and kindled a conflagration which a hundred thousand brave men could not extinguish. One man fiddled and sang, and made his courtiers laugh amid the burning of Rome; and the abolition preacher "feels good" and overflows with merriment, when he sees our merchants and laboring men running after their chests and the bread of their families "as if all creation was after them," and snuffs on the Southern breeze the scent of servile and civil war.

Oh, shame—shame that it should come to this; and the name of our holy religion be so blasphemed! Let us hope in Christian charity, that such men do not comprehend the danger that stares them in the face.—Indeed, who of us does fully comprehend it? In the eloquent words of Daniel Webster, "While the Union lasts we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise." A kind and wonderful Providence has so tempered the body of these States together, so bound and interlaced them with commercial and social ties, to say nothing of legal obligations, that no member can be severed, and especially no contest can be waged among the members, without a quivering and anguish in every

sere, and a stagnation in the vital currents of all. Let one star be blotted out from our ensign and the moral gravitation which holds all in their orbits will be paralyzed, if not utterly destroyed. The living example of successful secession for one cause will suggest the same course for another; and unless God gives our public men a wisdom and forbearance of which the past few years have afforded too little evidence, the dissolution of this Union will be the signal for the disintegration of its elements. In such a chaos let us not flatter ourselves that we shall be in entire peace and safety. The contest on whose perilous edge we seem to stand cannot be merely a sectional one—all the North on the one side, and all the South on the other. It is a conflict that will run the ploughshare of division through every State and neighborhood in the land. Abolition orators may talk about what "we do and will not do," as though all the people had bowed down to worship the image they had set up; but other men besides them will claim the right to speak—other interests will need to be conserved besides the cause upon which they arrogantly assume that victory perches and the smile of heaven rests. "Let not him who putteth on his armor boast as he that pulleth it off."—When the thousands of working men whose subsistence depends upon our trade with the South, many of whom have been deluded by abolition demagogues, shall clamor in our streets for bread, free labor may present some problems which political economy has not solved. And when the commerce of this cosmopolitan city is paralyzed, and all her benevolent and industrial institutions are withering in the heat of this unnatural contest, it may become a question—nay, is it not already whispered in your counting houses—whether this great metropolis can be separated from the people with whom her interest and her heart is bound up, and continue to be controlled by a legislative policy against which she is continually protesting? or whether, following the great lights of history, she will at all hazards set up for herself, and unbolting the gateway of her magnificent harbor, invite the free trade of the world to pour its riches into her bosom?

Such are a few of the problems which bring the question of a dissolution of the Union home to us. If we were sure of a peaceful solution, at what pecuniary or social sacrifice, we would not feel so deeply nor speak so earnestly. But who knows that it will be peaceful? Where is the surgeon who can sever even one member from this body politic without the shedding of blood? Where is the statesman or political economist who will undertake to control the parties or direct the industrial interests of any one State, amid the confusion and alarm of dissolution? Let us not deceive ourselves. The chasm before us is a yawning abyss, into whose depths no eye but God's can penetrate. Other men may cry "who's afraid?" and whistle to keep their courage up; but I confess my fears. Through the curtain that is about to rise, I see shadows at which the horror of a great darkness settles down upon my spirit, and the hair of my flesh stands up. Let us appeal to the God of peace, in whose hands are the hearts of all men, to dispel the fearful vision, to infuse his loving spirit into our national councils, to give our public men the meekness of wisdom, and to bind the hearts of all the people once more in the bonds of brotherly kindness.

But, if we would have these supplications answered, let us prove our faith by our works; take the beam out of our own eye, and obey the two-fold precept of the text: "These things teach and exhort, and if any man teach otherwise, from such withdraw thyself."

INAUGURATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

The Inauguration of ANDREW G. CURTIN, as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, took place at the State Capitol on Tuesday last. There were thirteen military companies present, the whole under the command of Gen. W. H. Keim. The crowd in attendance was not so large as usual.—The new Governor delivered his inaugural, the following abstract of which we find in the telegraphic columns of the city papers:

Referring to political troubles, he pledges himself to stand between the Constitution and the encroachments instigated by hatred or ambition, fanaticism or folly. He says the election of President Lincoln is made the pretext of disturbing the country by wresting from the Federal Government the powers which the people conferred on it when the Constitution was adopted.

There was nothing in the life or acts of the President elect to warrant the excitement. Blinded judgment on the part of the people was now precipitating them into revolution. He says:

"I have already taken occasion to say publicly, and I now repeat, that if we have any laws upon our statue books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. We ought not to hesitate to exhibit to other States that may have enacted laws interfering with the rights, or obstructive of the remedies which belong constitutionally to all American citizens, an example of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statue that may even, by implication, be liable to reasonable objection, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation."

He says Pennsylvania has never faltered in recognition of all the duties imposed by the national compact, and she will, by every act, consistent with devotion to the interests of the people, promote fraternity and peace between the States. When her trade was prostrated and industry paralyzed by the adverse legislation of the General Government, Pennsylvania waited patiently for redress.

No voice of disloyalty or treason nor an arm was raised to strike at the sacred fabric of the National Union. It will now, he says, be our duty to unite with the people of all the loyal States in just and honorable measures of concilation, and if they are just and moderate the impending danger may be arrested. Ours is a national government, having all the attributes of sovereignty.—Among those rights is that of self-preservation, and no State or combination of States can secede nor absolve themselves from the obligations of the Union. Pennsylvania never can acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine involving the destruction of the Government.

Is it is to exist, it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law in every State. It is the first duty of the Federal Government to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania will give the government a united, honest and truthful support to this end. Her people mean to preserve the integrity of the Union at all hazards.

Union Meeting at St. Louis.

On the 12th inst., an immense Union demonstration took place at St. Louis. The resolutions adopted declare that the possession of slave property is a constitutional right and ought to be ever recognized by the federal government, and if the federal government shall fail or refuse to secure this right, the Southern States shall be found united in its defense, in which event Missouri will share the duties and dangers of the South. The resolutions also cordially approve of Crittenden's proposition as a basis of settlement of the present difficulties, believing them to be satisfactory to all parts of the country, deprecate coercion as conducive to civil war, entreat the seceding States, as well as the federal government, to stay the arm of the military power until the people can take such action as our troubles demand, and propose a State Convention and consultation with all our sister States. The reading of the resolutions elicited much enthusiasm.

☞The statement of a quarrel between Gen. Scott and Mr. Toombs is entirely unfounded, as is also the report that Gen. Scott had been shot.

The Compiler.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1861.

☞We print on our first page the highly important proposition made in the United States Senate by Senator BIGLER, of Pa. It has much merit as a last resort, and if Congress would only assent to it we are satisfied that it would be a decided step towards an amicable adjustment. Give THE PEOPLE something to work upon, and they will show a disposition to settle this slavery question forever. Those who are opposed to any peaceable settlement are hostile to taking the sense of the people, from the well-grounded apprehension that it would tame their radicalism into submission. But if the people are permitted to, and do declare, in favor of the Crittenden compromise, no party will dare to stand in the way of the realization of their wishes.

☞Mr. SEWARD made his long looked for speech in the United States Senate on Saturday week. Although it is evident that he desires the settlement of our difficulties without bloodshed, he pursues a non-committal policy, and therefore disappoints the hopes of the country that he would come forward as an invincible pacificator in the present dark hour.

☞On Wednesday last, Messrs. BIGLER and CAMERON presented in the United States Senate a large number of petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania praying for the adoption of Mr Crittenden's plan of settling the country's difficulties, Mr. Cameron stating that every mail brought him similar memorials. Mr. HARRIS presented, in the House, a petition, five hundred feet long, from *twelve thousand* citizens of Baltimore, of all political parties, praying for the passage of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. Similar memorials were presented by other members. Will not the Republican Senators and Members of the House give heed to the voice of THE PEOPLE for an immediate adjustment?

☞The large and enthusiastic meetings of THE PEOPLE, of all parties, throughout this and other States, at which they demand the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise by Congress, is producing intense alarm among the Abolition editors and leaders. They fear that their power to further delude the masses into the dark waters of Abolitionism is passing away.

☞In the New York Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Spinola introduced a bill providing for submitting to the people, at an early day, the question of amending the constitution of the United States, by engrafting the Crittenden amendment.

☞The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the question of holding a State convention to the people on the 19th of February. If a majority of the people favor the having of a convention, then the Governor is to appoint a day for the meeting of the same.

☞What do the protectionists of Pennsylvania think of the appointment of Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury in the LINCOLN Administration? After all their professions of devotion to the Tariff, how does it go down with them to have a free-trader selected for the Treasury Department? We should like to know the opinions of that section of the Republican party which made the Tariff the chief issue in the last campaign, in reference to this appointment. Are they satisfied?

☞The Wide Awakes have been badly treated at Harrisburg. Although the *Telegraph* announced immediately after CURTIN's election that some twenty or more thousand of them would be in the procession to inaugurate him, the committee of the Legislature (composed almost exclusively of Republicans) appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration, unanimously decided *not to admit them into the procession*—and, hence there were not in it! Wide Awakes answer very well to tramp around in the mud, on dark and rainy nights, before an election, but after that the leaders treat them as of no consequence—as though they were ashamed of them.

☞The Abolitionists of the *Star* are no little "put out" because we publish Rev. Mr. VAN DYKE's sermon. Good sign!—They fear its effect. And they grumble with a bad grace about our not publishing the full report. The shorter suited our space best. As they don't like this course of our's, hadn't they better publish the full report themselves?

☞The resolutions of Senator Welsh, in our State Senate, proposing to repeal the obnoxious provisions in the act of 1847 and the Penal Code, have been voted down, all the Republicans voting against them, and the six Democrats of the Senate in their favor.

Mr. McClure violently opposed all propositions for compromise and advocated coercion. The speech of Mr. McClure has the more significance from his recent visit to Springfield, Ill.

☞At Utica, N. Y., on Monday, Susan B. Anthony, Beriah Green and other strong-minded women and weak-minded men, intended holding an abolition convention, but were unable to obtain any public hall. There were indications that the convention would have been stormy; had one been held.

☞The steamer Star of the West, which was fired at in Charleston harbor, has returned to New York. The Brooklyn has returned to Hampton Roads.

☞Seward says "Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything is and ought to be;" but the *Star* is "opposed to yielding." Doctors *will* differ.

"Is the editor of the *Compiler* an ignoramus?"—*Star*.

☞The question is *suggestive*. We need n't ask it concerning the "editor" of the *Star*.

☞January Court commences to-day.

SOUND TALK!

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, a Republican journal, (MORTON MCMICHAEL'S,) in speaking of the fanatics headed by GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, says:

"A dogged determination to do what is called 'standing firm,' by rejecting all overtures and making no propositions, is below the dignity of statesmanship, and shows them to be wholly destitute of it, who have no other remedy but this sulky and defiant position. There are some of us who can't be driven, and who do not mean to follow any such lead. We have been accustomed to think for ourselves, and if the alternative between saving the country and shivering the party be presented, the latter will be our choice at all hazards, if it fails to rise up to the necessities of this great exigency."

That's the voice of a man! So is the following, from the last *Adams Sentinel*:

What Hinders a Settlement?—The Providence Press, of Monday week, says a letter received there from a Providence gentleman now in Washington, contains the following significant passage:

"The President to-day said to me: 'I wish the New England men could have persuaded Mr. Seward to adopt the Missouri Compromise line, as proposed by Mr. Crittenden. That would save us.'

Judge Douglas authorized me to say that in the Senate Committee of Thirteen, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Davis and Mr. Toombs all agree to accept that as a compromise, if the Republicans would."

If a civil war follows a refusal to adjust the existing difficulties on such a basis, *awful will be the responsibility of those who reject all compromise.*

Well said, Mr. Harper, well said! Stick to this course, and THE PEOPLE of your party will stand by you, twenty to one! Mark our word.

THE PEOPLE SPEAKING.

A large meeting of the citizens of York county, was held in the Court-house, in York, on Tuesday evening week. Prominent gentlemen of both parties participated. Hon. ADAM EBAUGH presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries—among them Col. John Hough, Westly Test, Hon. R J. Fisher, G. Edward Hersh, E. C. Parkhurst, Hon. Henry Logan, Dr. H. G. Bussey, Col. Wm. S. Picking, Horace Bonham, and others. Resolutions were adopted against the right of secession—in favor of collecting the revenues—approving Maj. Anderson's course—"that the present crisis in our national affairs imperatively demands of the patriot a total sacrifice of all partizan feelings"—and the following:

Resolved, That we heartily approve and earnestly recommend the propositions placed before the country by the Hon John J. Crittenden, and supported by the Hon. William Bigler and the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, as the basis of a settlement of the present difficulties between the North and the South.

Resolved, That it is right and proper that all States that have passed laws contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States, should repeal them; and we hereby earnestly request our Legislature to repeal all laws conflicting with the Constitution and the laws passed under it.

— A large Union meeting was held at Carlisle on Monday evening—R. C. WOODWARD presiding. Hon. FREDERICK WATTS drafted the resolutions adopted—and among them this:

Resolved, That the agitating controversy which now distracts the Union and threatens its dissolution, presents no question so grave and difficult as not to be susceptible of just and Constitutional compromise, and that we have an abiding confidence that the people of Pennsylvania will sanction the proposed Constitutional amendments and Congressional guarantees which are known as the "Crittenden compromise;" and that we advise our Senators and Representatives in Congress to give it their hearty support.

The *Volunteer* says:

After the resolutions had been read, it immediately became manifest that a number of Republicans had invaded the meeting, for the purpose, if possible, of defeating its objects. W. M. Watts, Esq., acted as spokesman, and in a short rambling speech, denounced the resolutions as read, and declared himself opposed to amending the Constitution, or to doing anything to appease the wrath of the South. He was followed by Messrs. Sharp, Todd and Henderson, in the same strain, all of whom delivered strong Republican speeches, sneered at the South, at the President, and at the fears of the North, and announced themselves "opposed to any compromise with traitors." The resolutions were ably and successfully defended by Judge Watts, Wm. M. Penrose, Wm. H. Miller, and Wm. J. Shearer, Esqs., and were finally adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, only about a dozen of voices out of the two or three hundred present, answering in the negative. It was a complete triumph of the friends of our country—a triumph of patriotism over Abolitionism—a triumph of reason over fanaticism and hatred.

Hon. F. WATTS (a Republican) has taken a noble position in this matter, and THE PEOPLE have endorsed him. Doubly good!

The People for Compromise!

Pittsburg, Jan. 17.—This evening's Chronicle contains a call for a grand mass convention, by members of all political parties, to recommend the passage of the Crittenden compromise or any other honorable and reasonable compromise which will settle the differences between the North and South.—The call is signed by many of the most prominent business men of this city.

New York, Jan. 18.—A meeting of prominent merchans was held here this afternoon, when a memorial to Congress was adopted recommending the adoption of the compromise plan proposed by the Border States' Representatives.

Boston, Jan. 17.—Petitions to Congress will be signed to-morrow in all the wards of this city approving of the plan of adjustment of the Border States committee.

"By the absence of the eight Senators from the four seceding States, the Crittenden resolutions were laid on the table, on Tuesday. The absence of these gentlemen is one good effect of secession."—*Star*.

☞Monstrous! Here we have an Abolition editor not only *glorying* over the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise, resolutions calculated to restore the country to peace and consequent prosperity, and DEMANDED BY THE PEOPLE everywhere; but, in the same breath, also glorying over the disruption of the Union by the secession of States, with exultation proclaiming this to be *"one good effect of secession!"* The reward of such mad fanaticism cannot be far off. The people, who are now seriously awaking to the good of the country and their own well-being, will be cheated by it but little longer.

☞The Brooklyn *Eagle* predicts that if any war of coercion be undertaken against the South, there will be an uprising there by which Abolitionists and sensation preachers will be strung up to the liberty poles under Lynch law.

Virginia State Convention.—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, in pursuance of the law just passed by the Legislature, has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held throughout that State on the 4th of February, for delegates to a convention, which is to assemble at Richmond on the 13th of the same month.

CONGRESS.

DEFEAT OF THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday last, the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, for the adjustment of the difficulties now distracting the country, came up for consideration. Mr. Powell, of Ky., offered to amend by adding the words, "now held or to be hereafter acquired," in regard to the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. The amendment was adopted—29 yeas to 24 nays.

The question then recurred on the adoption of a substitute offered by Mr. Clark, Republican, of New Hampshire, against concession and compromise. The yeas and nays were called on the substitute, *and it was carried*—25 votes for and 23 votes against it, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury and Sebastian—23.

All the Republicans voted in the affirmative, and therefore against the Crittenden compromise. The Crittenden resolutions were then laid on the table. This action caused so much alarm and excitement in political circles in Washington, that Mr. Cameron moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Crittenden resolutions were laid on the table.

No further action was taken on Friday. It seems to be understood that even if the Crittenden amendments should pass the Senate, but in opposition to the votes of the Republicans, it would not pass the House. What is to be done?

P. S.—In the Senate, on Friday, the vote by which the Crittenden compromise resolutions were defeated on Wednesday was reconsidered—yeas 27, nays 24—and they were then postponed until to-day.

ANOTHER PLAN.

A plan is now before the committee on federal relations of the House of Delegates of Virginia which is regarded with much interest in political circles in Washington. The idea emanated with Mr. Pryor, of the federal House of Representatives, and has received the cordial endorsement of Crittenden, Douglas, Breckinridge, Wm. C. Rives and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and conservative opinions. The plan is a series of resolutions proposing—

First —That there must be some definite and conclusive settlement of the slavery question between the two sections of the country, or a separation will be inevitable.

Second.—Proposing that the Crittenden compromise, as amended by Senator Douglas, is a basis for a fair and favorable adjustment, and the least Virginia feels she could take as a settlement.

Third —The appointment of a commissioner to each of the States of the Union, representing the action of Virginia, and inviting a response to this measure of conciliation.

Fourth.—A strong appeal to the federal government to stay its hand, and avoid all acts which may lead to a collision pending the mediation of Virginia.

Fifth —An appeal to the seceding States to preserve the existing status, and also to abstain from all acts which may precipitate a collision.

A dispatch received from a distinguished source in Virginia, says there is little if any doubt that the above plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature of that State — Similar movements will at once be made in the Legislatures of Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, arrangements being now in progress for that purpose.

Republicanism in the Legislature.

The *radical* Republicans in our Legislature are as hot-headed as they are at Washington. Some ten days ago, Mr. Hofius introduced resolutions in the House, similar to the Chicago platform, declaring that he did so to *test* the Republican members. A motion to postpone was made, which he earnestly resisted, reiterating that his object was to see who of his party members had grown "weak in the knees." This brought to the floor several conservative Republicans, who declared that such test was improper at this time, considering the perils of the country, and that they would not swear to any platform at his dictation. Mr. Hill hit the nail upon the head. He said:

Some gentlemen seem to think that in the crisis which may come upon the country, we can do without the aid of the Democratic party. Let me say that if the worst should come to the worst (as we have reason to apprehend it may,) we shall need the co-operation of every northern man; and I put it to gentlemen whether it is wise, whether it is politic, that they should indulge in crimination that they should introduce fire-brands, that they should take such action as may alienate from us those whose co-operation we may hereafter regret to have lost.

This significant point the war-seeking Republican leaders had better ponder well upon before they go too far. If the worst should come to the worst, they might find the work of subjugating the fifteen Southern States anything but child's play. Referring to the *coercion* doctrine of the Republican captains, the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* remarks:

But if the Republican party, deaf to the voice of patriotism and humanity, resolve upon coercion and violence, and attempt to deluge the country with fraternal blood, they will find in the South a UNITED PEOPLE to repel their inroads, and in the North a UNITED DEMOCRACY to stay their sacreligious hands against their brethren and fellow countrymen. Let them beware! Let them beware!!

☞The Abolition editors say to the Republican party, "stand firm!" For what? Because parties differ about the *negro* going to the territories, is the Union therefore to be entirely pulled to pieces and the *white* man to engage in a bloody strife with his brother, to the ruin of all? Such counsel is worse than foolish—it is infamous.

"If ever there was a set of scamps deserved a good drubbing those South Carolinans do."—*Star*.

☞And the Gettysburg Wide Awakes are just the "noble fellows" to do it. Pitch in!

☞It is not true that Vice-President Breckinridge is specially identified with the congressmen from the cotton States. He acts in unison with the statesmen from the border slave States.

☞Fresh shad are now daily caught near Savannah, Ga.

Local Items.

DEATH OF THE COUNTY TREASURER —WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER, Esq., Treasurer of Adams county, died at his residence in this place, on Friday morning last, of pulmonary consumption, aged 27 years and 27 days. He was the only son of Hon. DAVID ZIEGLER. To be thus cut off upon the threshold of a useful career—removed from the endearments of a fond wife and young and interesting children, and from parents who doted upon this their only offspring—is sad, indeed; but "He dooth all things well."

The remains of the deceased were interred in Ever Green Cemetery on Saturday afternoon, attended to the grave by the Odd Fellows and Red Men, and a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives. Peace to his ashes!

DISTRESSING.—Mr. D. W. ROBISON and wife left their home, in Fairfield, on Saturday morning last, on a visit to their relatives in this place, having with them their only child, an infant. On arriving at the residence of Mr. JOHN GEISELMAN, (Mrs. R's. father,) the child, carefully wrapped up to protect it from the cold, was handed out of the vehicle to Mrs. GEISELMAN, who took it into the house, and, on uncovering it, found it—*dead!* The mother nursed it on the road, and although the child was not very well, there was nothing in its condition to create the least apprehension. It is supposed that death was produced by spasms.—The parents are deeply afflicted, and we sympathise with them in the distressing visitation.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—The stockholders in the Gettysburg Railroad met in the Station building, on Monday last, and organized by calling H. J. STAHLE to the Chair, and appointing W. A. DUNCAN, Esq., Secretary. The reports of the officers for the past year were read, adopted, and ordered to be published in the papers of the town. The election of officers for the coming year was then gone into, with the following result:

President, Capt Robert McCurdy.

Directors, Abraham Krise, of P., Geo. W. McClellan, Joseph Bailey, J. W Hendrix, David Wills, David M Myers, John Gilbert, Frederick Diehl, Josiah Benner, George Throne, Robert Irwin, John Musselman.

☞The Hanover Branch Railroad Company is now running our road, having purchased the Engine and Cars of the Gettysburg road. This arrangement is not only a matter of economy, but obviates the unpleasant delay and change of Cars at Hanover, which has hitherto been so unpleasant.

The noon train from Hanover to Littlestown has been discontinued, and passengers for the latter place who arrive in the 12 o'clock train at Hanover, have to remain until the 4 o'clock train.—*Sentinel.*

DR STEINER'S LECTURE.—The Lecture delivered by Prof L. H. STEINER, of Baltimore, in the German Reformed Church, on Saturday evening last, was a capital effort. It evinced much research, was polished in style, at times genuinely eloquent, and was effectively delivered. A notice of its many happy points would interest our readers, but want of time and space forbids. Suffice it to say that those who failed to attend missed one of the rarest literary treats ever offered to this community. We hope he may be induced to lecture among us again.

ILLUMINATION.—In view of the inclemency of the weather at the opening of their new and splendid photographic saloons, and the interest manifested by those who visited them, the Messrs. TYSON have been induced to offer the public another opportunity of being shown through the several departments, *on Thursday evening next*, at 7½ o'clock. The rooms will be illuminated for the occasion. The ladies are particularly invited.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of those, without regard to party, favorable to a PEACEFUL ADJUSTMENT of the country's difficulties, will be held at J. E Smith's, at Mount Rock, in Mountpleasant township, on *Saturday Afternoon, Jan 26th.* In this hour of the nation's peril, it becomes THE PEOPLE TO SPEAK. A large attendance is expected.

GODEY'S BOOK.—The February number of this beautiful periodical has been received and abounds in interest for all classes.—For fashions, music, choice reading matter, fine engravings and useful instruction, it cannot be surpassed.

☞We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. A. M. SPANGLER & Co., No. 25 N. Sixth st., Philadelphia, the first number of the "American Bee Journal," devoted, as the name implies, to the culture of bees. It is a handsome and interesting publication, and should be in the hands of all, engaged in the bee business. The mysteries of bee keeping are unfolded in its pages, so that all may, at a trifling outlay, obtain a thorough knowledge of its details, and thus be prevented from falling into the errors which ignorance and a partial acquaintance with the subject are liable to lead to. The price is only one dollar a year.

FINE CORN.—Although the last corn crop was a general failure in these parts, we know one farm on which a very handsome yield was realized—and that is Mr. JOHN FROUTZ's, on Marsh creek. He presented us with about a half bushel for our own planting, the other day, and handsomer corn we never saw, grown in any season. The ears are ten to twelve inches long, full rowed, grains plump, and of a beautiful yellow. The variety he terms the "Linganore." It was put in with bone dust. With a favorable season the ears might nearly have acquired the size of saw logs.

BIG HOG.—Mr. JOSEPH WOLF, at Abbottstown, last week, slaughtered a porker, of his own feeding, which weighed the very handsome figure of 720 pounds! This no doubt beats anything in the county this season. The hog was less than two years old. Joe must know how to feed.

☞Mr. GEORGE F. KALBFLEISCH has sold his farm, in Mountpleasant township, to Mr. JOSEPH HOFFMAN—104 acres at $4,000, cash.

☞Mr. E. J. ADAMS, of Emmitsburg, recently made *one hundred and fifty-two* Horse Shoes in one day—12 hours. That was really a big day's work. Who can go ahead of it?

☞Mr. MCCLURE, of the Senate, and Mr. MYERS, of the House, have our thanks for Legislative documents.

Illinois Democratic Convention—Important Resolutions on the Crisis.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16.—The Democratic State convention met at the State House this morning. Ninety-three out of the one hundred and two counties were represented.

Resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, declaring that it is the prompting of patriotism and dictate of wisdom to make an earnest effort to save the Union by conciliation and concession; therefore we are willing to accept the amendments to the constitution proposed in the United States Senate by Senator Douglas and Senator Crittenden, and the border State proposition, or any other whereby harmony may be restored between the people of the different sections of the country.

Therefore we earnestly entreat the federal government and the seceding States to withhold the arm of military power, and on no pretext whatever bring the nation to the horrors of a civil war, until the people can take such action as the troubles demand.

We recognize and declare it to be the duty of the federal government, through the civil authorities within the jurisdiction of the States, to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the constitution: but we distinctly deny that the federal government has a constitutional power to call out all the military to execute these laws, except in aid of the civil authorities.

We deny the constitutional right of any State to secede from the Union, and we are equally opposed to nulification at the North and secession at the South, as violations of the constitution. That in the opinion of this convention the employment of a military force by the federal government to coerce into submission the seceding States, will inevitably plunge the country in a civil war, and entirely extinguish all hope for a settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country.

We recommend the repeal of all personal liberty bills, and recommend a National Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of February, to take into consideration the present perilous state of the country, and recommend to the people such just concessions and amendments to the constitution as will produce harmony and fraternal feeling throughout the Union, said convention to consist of one delegate from each congressional district, and two at large from each of the thirty-three States. We request that the Legislatures of the several States take steps for the holding of State Conventions to carry out the aforesaid recommendations.

REPORT

Of the President of the Gettysburg Railroad, for 1860.

OFFICE OF THE GETTYSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
Gettysburg, January 14, 1861.

To the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company: Gentlemen:—In accordance with the requirements of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company herewith submit to you a full and complete statement of the affairs and condition of the Company for the fiscal year just now ended.

Exhibit A hereto annexed shows the gross earnings of the road from January 1, 1860, until Dec 31, 1860, to be $18,221 01. The table exhibits the earnings in detail for each month in the year and the number of passengers over the road and the tonnage of freight. By a comparison with a similar table exhibited to the Stockholders at their last annual meeting, it will be seen that the receipts of the road were greater during some of the spring and summer months than last year, but that there was a great falling off in the income in the two last months of the year and this is attributable to the fact that during those months the income is principally derived from freights forwarded from points on the road, and these freights consist principally of grain, and the great reduction in the price of this staple product has prevented its sale and shipment. There is a large amount of grain in the country and it must eventually find its way to market over the road, so that the delay is only a question of time. Considering the stringency of the money market, which effects all kinds of business, the gross receipts of the road for the past year are as large as could be reasonably expected. In ordinarily good business times they would be at least one-third more without doubt. The receipts for transportation of lime have been comparatively small. The reasons assigned for the small demand for this great fertilizer, are that the farmers have had no money with which to purchase it during the past year. It is a trade that must prove a source of a great revenue to the road.

Exhibit B contains a statement of all the expenses of the Company for the year 1860, and an account of all moneys paid out by the company during the same period. The amount paid out as appears by the statement was $25,999 35.

Exhibit C shows first the ordinary expenses of the road and by that it will be seen that the Company has reduced the cost of repairs of road last year more than $1,000 over the year previous, and at the same time has had the road in better order. In fact the road has been kept in excellent order the whole year and this in part owing to the fact that it was originally well constructed and the road bed and material a good one: and in part to the care and attention and skill of the master of repairs.—This item of expense, with proper management, can probably be reduced next year to $2,000, and at the same time the road kept in excellent condition. The extraordinary expenses are such as can in a great measure not occur, again, as they were increased, mostly, for such articles as were necessary in the earlier operations of the road.

As will be seen by the next item, headed "old claims paid off," there was $2298 29 of land damages paid during the year, and a balance of $1,471 00 for grading and bridging the road. Also a bill for cross ties and wood bills for the previous year. The whole amounts to $5,112 74. These claims were paid partly in bonds of the Company, and notes taken for bonds sold to other parties and returned among the assets of the Company in last year's statement.

The coupons and interest paid by the Company during the past year amount to $9,870 08.

Exhibit D is a condensed statement of the Treasurer's account. It shows the receipts on account of stock subscriptions and interest to be $1,520 28, which is but a small amount to be collected on the amount outstanding as shown by the last report. There is some of the stock in process of collection and can be collected; but a large portion of the outstanding amount subscribed will be lost. The receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer are much larger than the gross earnings of the road; because in his account is included payments made to him by the agents, for the proportions of passenger earnings due other roads, and also loans of money and their corresponding payments of notes and drafts.

As will be seen there is a balance of $1,684 95 outstanding in the hands of agents, or in the shape of bills of freight uncollected, or in some instances unsettled accounts, there being orders paid by the agents and held as a set off.

There was no sale of the bonds of the Company during the past year, except small transactions in settling land damages in which they were disposed of. They still remain locked up as collateral for a large floating debt, most of which has to be kept renewed at short intervals, and in the present financial crisis, when rates of interest are extravagantly high, this itself is a great drain on the resources of the Company. It fully demonstrates the great importance of converting the floating into a funded debt, if at all possible, and then the Board will know exactly what interest they must be prepared to meet, without being subjected to the incessant fluctuations in monetary affairs. It would certainly be greatly to the interest and advantage of the stockholders and bond holders to aid in effecting this conversion of the floating into a funded debt.

The Board desire to reduce the expenses of the Company as much as possible, and to this end have been several times in conference with the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, with a view of having both roads operated together. The two roads being short ones can be operated more economically jointly than separately. It will cost no more for hands and very little more for fuel, and accommodate the travel better, by avoiding the change of cars at Hanover.

It costs the Company about $500 per month to do the same service which the Hanover Board now have proposed to do for $400 per month, and in that estimate of $500 no allowance is made for risks to machinery. The proposition has been accepted by the Board, but the details of the arrangement have not been concluded. By carrying out this plan the company will save at least $1,200 per annum, and all risks to machinery from accidents. The whole expenses of the company under that arrangement, independent of salaries to officers and agent at Gettysburg, would be $6,700, and it would not take $1,300 to meet all the other expenses, so that the expenses of the Company could not exceed $8,000.—We think it decidedly to the advantage of the Company pecuniarily, and to the accommodation of the public, to operate the two roads together under the proposition above referred to. By the Board,

R. McCURDY, *Pres't.*

EXHIBIT A.

Gross Earnings.

Months.	No. Passengers.	Freight pounds.	Passenger Earnings.	Freight Earnings.	Mail.	Total.
January,	875	2,352,793	407 48	680 30	71 87½	$1,159 65½
February,	728½	2,276,363	343 13	682 16	71 87½	1,097 16½
March,	929½	2,941,745	435 73	959 04	71 87½	1,466 64
April,	1,137½	5,310,571	516 60	1,295 37	71 87½	1,883 84
May,	1,040	3,366,268	375 05	848 13	71 87½	1,295 05½
June,	1,142	3,424,113	548 43	794 39	71 87½	1,414 68½
July,	1,554½	3,574,136	650 80½	700 37	71 87½	1,423 05
August,	1,828½	3,872,151	803 49	965 77	71 87½	1,841 13½
Sept'ber,	2,145	6,230,887	912 19	1,363 14	71 87½	2,347 20½
October,	1,312	5,071,601	585 49	1,269 57	71 87½	1,926 93½
Nov'ber,	1,016	3,205,401	452 90	782 64	71 87½	1,307 41½
December,	871½	2,031,705	443 94	542 40	71 87½	1,058 22
	11,580	43,688,077	6,575 23	10,783 27	862 50	18,221 01

EXHIBIT B.

Summary of Monies paid out in 1860.

Cash paid Engineer, Conductor, and Train Hands, Agents at Stations, Mail Carriers, &c.,	$3,313 73
Cash paid Repair Hands on road.	2,651 96
Cash paid for Wood and Coal, (some bills for wood bought and consumed in 1859 paid this year.)	2,301 71
Cash paid for repairs of cars, bridges, lumber casting & blacksmithing,	1,083 47
Cash paid for freight and drawback,	149 17
Cash paid in full for balance of a claim for cross ties and on account of tracklaying,	659 74
Cash paid for printing, tools, gas fixtures, checks, and costs of suits,	536 73
Cash paid land damages,	2,298 29
Oil, tallow and waste,	231 13
Cash paid interest on floating debt,	7,686 08
Coupons paid by Treasurer,	2,184 00
Cash paid Directors for 1859, as per resolution of Stockholders,	249 00
Cash paid Messrs. Irwin & Taylor in full of bal. of contract for grading,	1,471 00
Cash paid salaries of officers,	1,050 00
Cash paid fees of Attornies for collections, &c.,	133 35
	$25,999 35

EXHIBIT C.

Ordinary Expenses.

Engineer, conductor, train hands, agents at stations, mail carriers, &c.,	$3,313 73
Repair hands,	2,651 96
Wood and coal for 1860,	1,618 00
Oil, tallow, waste, stone coal, &c.,	231 13
	$7,814 82

Extraordinary Expenses.

Repairs of cars bridges, lumber, castings and blacksmithing,	$1,083 47
Freights and drawbacks,	149 17
Printing, tools, gas fixtures, checks for baggage, costs of suits and car hire,	536 73
Directors allowance for 1859,	249 00
Attornies' fees for collections, &c.,	133 35
	$2,151 71

Old Claims paid off.

For cross ties and on account of tracklaying,	659 74
Balance of wood bills for 1859,	683 71
Land damages,	2,298 29
Contractors for grading,	1,471 00
	$5,112 74
Interest and coupons,	$9 870 08
Salaries of officers,	$1,050 00

EXHIBIT D.

Treasurer's Statement.

RECEIPTS.

DR. 1860.		
To amount received on account stock,		$1,419 43
" do. do. of R. McCurdy, President, and sundry others,		5,674 45
" Bills discounted in Bank,		984 33
" Amount from Agents at at Gettysburg,	13,009 60	
" Am't from Ag't at Hano'r,	2,397 94	
" " " " Oxford,	2,718 91	
" " " " Goulden's,	997 61	
" " " " King & M'C1,	133 17	
" " " " Emm'b'g,	1,846 58	
" " Penn'a. R. R. Co.,	555 83	
" " Mail Pay,	1,168 12	
" " Interest on Stock,	100 85	
		23,838 71
" Balance due Treasurer,		21 08
		$31,337 96

PAYMENTS.

CR. By Balance due Treas. Jan. 7, 1860,	337 43
" Amount of orders paid,	17,896 29
" Notes paid,	1,567 53
" Drafts paid,	8,643 91
" Discounts and interest paid,	508 80
" Coupons,	2,184 00
" Treasurer's salary,	200 00
	$31,337 96

☞Memorandum of Freight Outstanding and due from the following Stations, according to the books of the Treasurer:

Goulden's Station,	1 98
Oxford,	74 09
Granite, (King & McCurdy's,)	122 19
Hanover,	451 59
Gettysburg,	845 19
Emmitsburg,	35 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,	149 85
Philadelphia and Reading,	18 50
	$1,698 39
Dr. To Nor. Cen. R. R. Co., 1,690 58; Cr. 1,677 14	13 44
	1,684 95
	23,838 71
	$25,523 66

WE, the undersigned, Auditors appointed by the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, to examine and audit the account of the Agents and Treasurer, do report that they have discharged their duties and present as the result of their examination the statements contained in exhibits A, B, C and D, which is hereby respectfully submitted.

F. DIEHL,
GEORGE THRONE,
DAVID WILLS.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12, 1861.

Forfeits Cheerfully Paid.—The schoolmistresses whom Gov. Slade, of Vermont, sent out to Oregon, were to pay a fine of five hundred dollars if they married under one year. Most of the girls paid the fines within six months.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

... stagnation in the vital currents ... one star be blotted out from our ... and the moral gravitation which ... all in their orbits will be paralyzed, if ... entirely destroyed. The living example of successful secession for one cause will suggest the same course for another; and unless God gives our public men a wisdom and forbearance of which the past few years have afforded too little evidence, the dissolution of this Union will be the signal for the disintegration of its elements. In such a chaos let us not flatter ourselves that we shall be in entire peace and safety. The contest on whose perilous edge we seem to stand cannot be merely a sectional one—all the North on the one side, and all the South on the other. It is a conflict that will run the ploughshare of division through every State and neighborhood in the land. Abolition orators may talk about what "we do and will not do," as though all the people had bowed down to worship the image they had set up; but other men besides them will claim the right to speak—other interests will need to be conserved besides the cause upon which they arrogantly assume that victory perches and the smile of heaven rests. "Let not him who putteth on his armor boast as he that putteth it off."—When the thousands of working men whose subsistence depends upon our trade with the South, many of whom have been deluded by abolition demagogues, shall clamor in our streets for bread, free labor may present some problems which political economy has not solved. And when the commerce of this cosmopolitan city is paralyzed, and all her benevolent and industrial institutions are withering in the heat of this unnatural contest, it may become a question—nay, is it not already whispered in your counting houses—whether this great metropolis can be separated from the people with whom her interest and her heart is bound up, and continue to be controlled by a legislative policy against which she is continually protesting? or whether, following the great lights of history, she will at all hazards set up for herself, and unbolting the gateway of her magnificent harbor, invite the free trade of the world to pour its riches into her bosom?

Such are a few of the problems which bring the question of a dissolution of the Union home to us. If we were sure of a peaceful solution, at what pecuniary or social sacrifice, we would not feel so deeply nor speak so earnestly. But who knows that it will be peaceful? Where is the surgeon who can sever even one member from this body politic without the shedding of blood? Where is the statesman or political economist who will undertake to control the parties or direct the industrial interests of any one State, amid the confusion and alarm of dissolution? Let us not deceive ourselves. The chasm before us is a yawning abyss, into whose depths no eye but God's can penetrate. Other men may cry "who's afraid?" and whistle to keep their courage up; but I confess my fears. Through the curtain that is about to rise, I see shadows at which the horror of a great darkness settles down upon my spirit, and the hair of my flesh stands up. Let us appeal to the God of peace, in whose hands are the hearts of all men, to dispel the fearful vision, to infuse his loving spirit into our national councils, to give our public men the meekness of wisdom, and to bind the hearts of all the people once more in the bonds of brotherly kindness.

But, if we would have these supplications answered, let us prove our faith by our works; take the beam out of our own eye, and obey the two-fold precept of the text: "These things teach and exhort, and if any man teach otherwise, from such withdraw thyself."

INAUGURATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

The Inauguration of ANDREW G. CURTIN, as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, took place at the State Capitol on Tuesday last. There were thirteen military companies present, the whole under the command of Gen. W. H. Keim. The crowd in attendance was not so large as usual.—The new Governor delivered his inaugural, the following abstract of which we find in the telegraphic columns of the city papers:

Referring to political troubles, he pledges himself to stand between the Constitution and the encroachments instigated by hatred or ambition, fanaticism or folly. He says the election of President Lincoln is made the pretext of disturbing the country by wresting from the Federal Government the powers which the people conferred on it when the Constitution was adopted.

There was nothing in the life or acts of the President elect to warrant the excitement. Blinded judgment on the part of the people was now precipitating them into revolution. He says:

"I have already taken occasion to say publicly, and I now repeat, that if we have any laws upon our statue books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. We ought not to hesitate to exhibit to other States that may have enacted laws interfering with the rights, or obstructive of the remedies which belong constitutionally to all American citizens, an example of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statue that may even, by implication, be liable to reasonable objection, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation."

He says Pennsylvania has never faltered in recognition of all the duties imposed by the national compact, and she will, by every act, consistent with devotion to the interests of the people, promote fraternity and peace between the States. When her trade was prostrated and industry paralyzed by the adverse legislation of the General Government, Pennsylvania waited patiently for redress.

No voice of disloyalty or treason nor an arm was raised to strike at the sacred fabric of the National Union. It will now, he says, be our duty to unite with the people of all the loyal States in just and honorable measures of concilation, and if they are just and moderate the impending danger may be arrested. Ours is a national government, having all the attributes of sovereignty.—Among those rights is that of self-preservation, and no State or combination of States can secede nor absolve themselves from the obligations of the Union. Pennsylvania never can acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine involving the destruction of the Government.

Is it is to exist, it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law in every State. It is the first duty of the Federal Government to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania will give the government a united, honest and truthful support to this end. Her people mean to preserve the integrity of the Union at all hazards.

Union Meeting at St. Louis.

On the 12th inst., an immense Union demonstration took place at St. Louis. The resolutions adopted declare that the possession of slave property is a constitutional right and ought to be ever recognized by the federal government, and if the federal government shall fail or refuse to secure this right, the Southern States shall be found united in its defense, in which event Missouri will share the duties and dangers of the South. The resolutions also cordially approve of Crittenden's proposition as a basis of settlement of the present difficulties, believing them to be satisfactory to all parts of the country, deprecate coercion as conducive to civil war, entreat the seceding States, as well as the federal government, to stay the arm of the military power until the people can take such action as our troubles demand, and propose a State Convention and consultation with all our sister States. The reading of the resolutions elicited much enthusiasm.

☞ The statement of a quarrel between Gen. Scott and Mr. Toombs is entirely unfounded, as is also the report that Gen. Scott had been shot.

The Compiler.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1861.

☞ We print on our first page the highly important proposition made in the United States Senate by Senator BIGLER, of Pa. It has much merit as a last resort, and if Congress would only assent to it we are satisfied that it would be a decided step towards an amicable adjustment. Give THE PEOPLE something to work upon, and they will show a disposition to settle this slavery question forever. Those who are opposed to any peaceable settlement are hostile to taking the sense of the people, from the well-grounded apprehension that it would tame their radicalism into submission. But if the people are permitted to, and do declare, in favor of the Crittenden compromise, no party will dare to stand in the way of the realization of their wishes.

☞ Mr. SEWARD made his long looked for speech in the United States Senate on Saturday week. Although it is evident that he desires the settlement of our difficulties without bloodshed, he pursues a non-committal policy, and therefore disappoints the hopes of the country that he would come forward as an invincible pacificator in the present dark hour.

☞ On Wednesday last, Messrs. BIGLER and CAMERON presented in the United States Senate a large number of petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania praying for the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's plan of settling the country's difficulties, Mr. Cameron stating that every mail brought him similar memorials. Mr. HARRIS presented, in the House, a petition, five hundred feet long, from *twelve thousand* citizens of Baltimore, of all political parties, praying for the passage of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. Similar memorials were presented by other members. Will not the Republican Senators and Members of the House give heed to the voice of THE PEOPLE for an immediate adjustment?

☞ The large and enthusiastic meetings of THE PEOPLE, of all parties, throughout this and other States, at which they demand the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise by Congress, is producing intense alarm among the Abolition editors and leaders. They fear that their power to further delude the masses into the dark waters of Abolitionism is passing away.

☞ In the New York Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Spinola introduced a bill providing for submitting to the people, at an early day, the question of amending the constitution of the United States, by engrafting the Crittenden amendment.

☞ The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the question of holding a State convention to the people on the 19th of February. If a majority of the people favor the having of a convention, then the Governor is to appoint a day for the meeting of the same.

☞ What do the protectionists of Pennsylvania think of the appointment of Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury in the LINCOLN Administration? After all their professions of devotion to the Tariff, how does it go down with them to have a free-trader selected for the Treasury Department? We should like to know the opinions of that section of the Republican party which made the Tariff the chief issue in the last campaign, in reference to this appointment. Are they satisfied?

☞ The Wide Awakes have been badly treated at Harrisburg. Although the *Telegraph* announced immediately after CURTIN's election that some twenty or more thousand of them would be in the procession to inaugurate him, the committee of the Legislature (composed almost exclusively of Republicans) appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration, unanimously decided *not to admit them into the procession*—and hence there were not in it! Wide Awakes answer very well to tramp around in the mud, on dark and rainy nights, before an election, but after that the leaders treat them as of no consequence—as though they were ashamed of them.

☞ The Abolitionists of the *Star* are no little "put out" because we publish Rev. Mr. VAN DYKE's sermon. Good sign!—They fear its effect. And they grumble with a bad grace about our not publishing the full report. The shorter suited our space best. As they don't like this course of our's, hadn't they better publish the full report themselves?

☞ The resolutions of Senator Welsh, in our State Senate, proposing to repeal the obnoxious provisions in the act of 1847 and the Penal Code, have been voted down, all the Republicans voting against them, and the six Democrats of the Senate in their favor.

Mr. McClure violently opposed all propositions for compromise and advocated coercion. The speech of Mr. McClure has the more significance from his recent visit to Springfield, Ill.

☞ At Utica, N. Y., on Monday, Susan B. Anthony, Beriah Green and other strong-minded women and weak-minded men, intended holding an abolition convention, but were unable to obtain any public hall. There were indications that the convention would have been stormy, had one been held.

☞ The steamer Star of the West, which was fired at in Charleston harbor, has returned to New York. The Brooklyn has returned to Hampton Roads.

☞ Seward says "Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything is and ought to be;" but the *Star* is "opposed to yielding." Doctors *will* differ.

"Is the editor of the *Compiler* an ignoramus?"—*Star.*

☞ The question is *suggestive*. We need n't ask it concerning the "editor" of the *Star*.

☞ January Court commences to-day.

SOUND TALK!

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, a Republican journal, (MORTON MCMICHAEL's,) in speaking of the fanatics headed by GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, says:

"A dogged determination to do what is called 'standing firm,' by rejecting all overtures and making no propositions, is below the dignity of statesmanship, and shows them to be wholly destitute of it, who have no other remedy but this sulky and defiant position. There are some of us who can't be driven, and who do not mean to follow any such lead. We have been accustomed to think for ourselves, and if the alternative between saving the country and shivering the party be presented, the latter will be our choice at all hazards, if it fails to rise up to the necessities of this great exigency."

That's the voice of a man! So is the following, from the last *Adams Sentinel*:

What Hinders a Settlement?—The Providence Press, of Monday week, says a letter received there from a Providence gentleman now in Washington, contains the following significant passage:

"The President to-day said to me: 'I wish the New England men could have persuaded Mr. Seward to adopt the Missouri Compromise line, as proposed by Mr. Crittenden. That would save us.'

Judge Douglas authorized me to say that in the Senate Committee of Thirteen, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Davis and Mr. Toombs all agree to accept that as a compromise, if the Republicans would."

If a civil war follows a refusal to adjust the existing difficulties on such a basis, *awful will be the responsibility of those who reject all compromise.*

Well said, Mr. Harper, well said! Stick to this course, and THE PEOPLE of your party will stand by you, twenty to one! Mark our word.

THE PEOPLE SPEAKING.

A large meeting of the citizens of York county, was held in the Court-house, in York, on Tuesday evening week. Prominent gentlemen of both parties participated. Hon. ADAM EBAUGH presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries—among them Col. John Hough, Westly Test, Hon. R. J. Fisher, G. Edward Hersh, E. C. Parkhurst, Hon. Henry Logan, Dr. H. G. Bussey, Col. Wm. S. Picking, Horace Bonham, and others. Resolutions were adopted against the right of secession—in favor of collecting the revenues—approving Maj. Anderson's course—"that the present crisis in our national affairs imperatively demands of the patriot a total sacrifice of all partizan feelings"—and the following:

Resolved, That we heartily approve and earnestly recommend the propositions placed before the country by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and supported by the Hon. William Bigler and the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, as the basis of a settlement of the present difficulties between the North and the South.

Resolved, That it is right and proper that all States that have passed laws contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States, should repeal them; and we hereby earnestly request our Legislature to repeal all laws conflicting with the Constitution and the laws passed under it.

— A large Union meeting was held at Carlisle on Monday evening—R. C. WOODWARD presiding. Hon. FREDERICK WATTS drafted the resolutions adopted—and among them this:

Resolved, That the agitating controversy which now distracts the Union and threatens its dissolution, presents no question so grave and difficult as not to be susceptible of just and Constitutional compromise; and that we have an abiding confidence that the people of Pennsylvania will sanction the proposed Constitutional amendments and Congressional guarantees which are known as the "Crittenden compromise;" and that we advise our Senators and Representatives in Congress to give it their hearty support.

The *Volunteer* says:

After the resolutions had been read, it immediately became manifest that a number of Republicans had invaded the meeting, for the purpose, if possible, of defeating its objects. W. M. Matts, Esq., acted as spokesman, and in a short rambling speech, denounced the resolutions as read, and declared himself opposed to amending the Constitution, or to doing anything to appease the wrath of the South. He was followed by Messrs. Sharp, Todd and Henderson, in the same strain, all of whom delivered strong Republican speeches, sneered at the South, at the President, and at the fears of the North, and announced themselves "opposed to any compromise with traitors." The resolutions were ably and successfully defended by Judge Watts, Wm. M. Penrose, Wm. H. Miller, and Wm. J. Shearer, Esqs., and were finally adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, only about a dozen of voices out of the two or three hundred present, answering in the negative. It was a complete triumph of the friends of our country—a triumph of patriotism over Abolitionism—a triumph of reason over fanaticism and hatred.

Hon. F. WATTS (a Republican) has taken a noble position in this matter, and THE PEOPLE have endorsed him. Doubly good!

The People for Compromise!

Pittsburg, Jan. 17.—This evening's Chronicle contains a call for a grand mass convention, by members of all political parties, to recommend the passage of the Crittenden compromise or any other honorable and reasonable compromise which will settle the differences between the North and South.—The call is signed by many of the most prominent business men of this city.

New York, Jan. 18.—A meeting of prominent merchans was held here this afternoon, when a memorial to Congress was adopted recommending the adoption of the compromise plan proposed by the Border States' Representatives.

Boston, Jan. 17.—Petitions to Congress will be signed to-morrow in all the wards of this city approving of the plan of adjustment of the Border States committee.

"By the absence of the eight Senators from the four seceding States, the Crittenden resolutions were laid on the table, on Tuesday. The absence of these gentlemen is one good effect of secession."—*Star.*

☞ Monstrous! Here we have an Abolition editor not only *glorying* over the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise, resolutions calculated to restore the country to peace and consequent prosperity, and DEMANDED BY THE PEOPLE everywhere; but, in the same breath, also glorying over the disruption of the Union by the secession of States, with exultation proclaiming this to be *"one good effect of secession!"* The reward of such mad fanaticism cannot be far off. The people, who are now seriously awaking to the good of the country and their own well-being, will be cheated by it but little longer.

☞ The Brooklyn *Eagle* predicts that if any war of coercion be undertaken against the South, there will be an uprising there by which Abolitionists and sensation preachers will be strung up to the liberty poles under Lynch law.

Virginia State Convention.—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, in pursuance of the law just passed by the Legislature, has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held throughout that State on the 4th of February, for delegates to a convention, which is to assemble, at Richmond, on the 13th of the same month.

CONGRESS.

DEFEAT OF THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday last, the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, for the adjustment of the difficulties now distracting the country, came up for consideration. Mr. Powell, of Ky., offered to amend by adding the words, "now held or to be hereafter acquired," in regard to the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. The amendment was adopted—29 yeas to 24 nays.

The question then recurred on the adoption of a substitute offered by Mr. Clark, Republican, of New Hampshire, against concession and compromise. The yeas and nays were called on the substitute, *and it was carried*—25 votes for and 23 votes against it, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury and Sebastian—23.

All the Republicans voted in the affirmative, and therefore against the Crittenden compromise. The Crittenden resolutions were then laid on the table. This action caused so much alarm and excitement in political circles in Washington, that Mr. Cameron moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Crittenden resolutions were laid on the table.

No further action was taken on Friday. It seems to be understood that even if the Crittenden amendments should pass the Senate, but in opposition to the votes of the Republicans, it would not pass the House. What is to be done?

P. S.—In the Senate, on Friday, the vote by which the Crittenden compromise resolutions were defeated on Wednesday was reconsidered—yeas 27, nays 24—and they were then postponed until to-day.

ANOTHER PLAN.

A plan is now before the committee on federal relations of the House of Delegates of Virginia which is regarded with much interest in political circles in Washington. The idea emanated with Mr. Pryor, of the federal House of Representatives, and has received the cordial endorsement of Crittenden, Douglas, Breckinridge, Wm. C. Rives and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and conservative opinions. The plan is a series of resolutions proposing—

First.—That there must be some definite and conclusive settlement of the slavery question between the two sections of the country, or a separation will be inevitable.

Second.—Proposing that the Crittenden compromise, as amended by Senator Douglas, is a basis for a fair and favorable adjustment, and the least Virginia feels she could take as a settlement.

Third.—The appointment of a commissioner to each of the States of the Union, representing the action of Virginia, and inviting a response to this measure of conciliation.

Fourth.—A strong appeal to the federal government to stay its hand, and avoid all acts which may lead to a collision pending the mediation of Virginia.

Fifth.—An appeal to the seceding States to preserve the existing status, and also to abstain from all acts which may precipitate a collision.

A dispatch received from a distinguished source in Virginia, says there is little if any doubt that the above plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature of that State.—Similar movements will at once be made in the Legislatures of Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, arrangements being now in progress for that purpose.

Republicanism in the Legislature.

The *radical* Republicans in our Legislature are as hot-headed as they are at Washington. Some ten days ago, Mr. Hofius introduced resolutions in the House, similar to the Chicago platform, declaring that he did so to *test* the Republican members. A motion to postpone was made, which he earnestly resisted, reiterating that his object was to see who of his party members had grown "weak in the knees." This brought to the floor several conservative Republicans, who declared that such test was improper at this time, considering the perils of the country, and that they would not swear to any platform at his dictation. Mr. Hill hit the nail upon the head. He said:

Some gentlemen seem to think that in the crisis which may come upon the country, we can do without the aid of the Democratic party. Let me say that if the worst should come to the worst (as we have reason to apprehend it may,) we shall need the co-operation of every northern man; and I put it to gentlemen whether it is wise, whether it is politic, that they should indulge in crimination, that they should introduce fire-brands, that they should take such action as may alienate from us those whose co-operation we may hereafter regret to have lost.

This significant point the war-seeking Republican leaders had better ponder well upon before they go too far. If the worst should come to the worst, they might find the work of subjugating the fifteen Southern States anything but child's play. Referring to the *coercion* doctrine of the Republican captains, the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* remarks:

But if the Republican party, deaf to the voice of patriotism and humanity, resolve upon coercion and violence, and attempt to deluge the country with fraternal blood, they will find in the South a UNITED PEOPLE to repel their inroads, and in the North a UNITED DEMOCRACY to stay their sacreligious hands against their brethren and fellow countrymen. Let them beware! Let them beware!!

☞ The Abolition editors say to the Republican party, "stand firm!" For what? Because parties differ about the negro going to the territories, is the Union therefore to be entirely pulled to pieces and the *white* man to engage in a bloody strife with his brother, to the ruin of all? Such counsel is worse than foolish—it is infamous.

"If ever there was a set of scamps deserved a good drubbing those South Carolinians do."—*Star.*

☞ And the Gettysburg Wide Awakes are just the "noble fellows" to do it. Pitch in!

☞ It is not true that Vice-President Breckinridge is specially identified with the congressmen from the cotton States. He acts in unison with the statesmen from the border slave States.

☞ Fresh shad are now daily caught near Savannah, Ga.

Local Items.

DEATH OF THE COUNTY TREASURER.—WATSBRIGHT ZIEGLER, Esq., Treasurer of Adams county, died at his residence in this place, on Friday morning last, of pulmonary consumption, aged 27 years and 27 days. He was the only son of Hon. DAVID ZIEGLER. To be thus cut off upon the threshold of a useful career—removed from the endearments of a fond wife and young and interesting children, and from parents who doted upon this their only offspring—is sad, indeed; but "HE doeth all things well."

The remains of the deceased were interred in Ever Green Cemetery on Saturday afternoon, attended to the grave by the Odd Fellows and Red Men, and a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives. Peace to his ashes!

DISTRESSING.—Mr. D. W. ROBISON and wife left their home, in Fairfield, on Saturday morning last, on a visit to their relatives in this place, having with them their only child, an infant. On arriving at the residence of Mr. JOHN GEISELMAN, (Mrs. R's. father,) the child, carefully wrapped up to protect it from the cold, was handed out of the vehicle to Mrs. GEISELMAN, who took it into the house, and, on uncovering it, found it—*dead!* The mother nursed it on the road, and although the child was not very well, there was nothing in its condition to create the least apprehension. It is supposed that death was produced by spasms.—The parents are deeply afflicted, and we sympathise with them in the distressing visitation.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—The stockholders in the Gettysburg Railroad met in the Station building, on Monday last, and organized by calling H. J. STAHLE to the Chair, and appointing W. A. DUNCAN, Esq., Secretary. The reports of the officers for the past year were read, adopted, and ordered to be published in the papers of the town. The election of officers for the coming year was then gone into, with the following result:

President, Capt. Robert McCurdy.

Directors, Abraham Krise, of P., Geo. W. McClellan, Joseph Bailey, J. W. Hendrix, David Wills, David M. Myers, John Gilbert, Frederick Diehl, Josiah Benner, George Throne, Robert Irwin, John Musselman.

☞ The Hanover Branch Railroad Company is now running our road, having purchased the Engine and Cars of the Gettysburg road. This arrangement is not only a matter of economy, but obviates the unpleasant delay and change of Cars at Hanover, which has hitherto been so unpleasant.

The noon train from Hanover to Littlestown has been discontinued, and passengers for the latter place who arrive in the 12 o'clock train at Hanover, have to remain until the 4 o'clock train.—*Sentinel.*

DR. STEINER'S LECTURE.—The Lecture delivered by Prof. L. H. STEINER, of Baltimore, in the German Reformed Church, on Saturday evening last, was a capital effort. It evinced much research, was polished in style, at times genuinely eloquent, and was effectively delivered. A notice of its many happy points would interest our readers, but want of time and space forbids. Suffice it to say, that those who failed to attend missed one of the rarest literary treats ever offered to this community. We hope he may be induced to lecture among us again.

ILLUMINATION!—In view of the inclemency of the weather at the opening of their new and splendid photographic saloons, and the interest manifested by those who visited them, the Messrs. TYSON have been induced to offer the public another opportunity of being shown through the several departments, *on Thursday evening next*, at 7½ o'clock. The rooms will be illuminated for the occasion. The ladies are particularly invited.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of those, without regard to party, favorable to a PEACEFUL ADJUSTMENT of the country's difficulties, will be held at J. E. Smith's, at Mount Rock, in Mountpleasant township, on *Saturday Afternoon, Jan 26th.* In this hour of the nation's peril, it becomes THE PEOPLE TO SPEAK. A large attendance is expected.

GODEY'S BOOK.—The February number of this beautiful periodical has been received and abounds in interest for all classes.—For fashions, music, choice reading matter, fine engravings and useful instruction, it cannot be surpassed.

☞ We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. A. M. SPANGLER & Co., No. 25 N. Sixth st., Philadelphia, the first number of the "American Bee Journal," devoted, as the name implies, to the culture of bees. It is a handsome and interesting publication, and should be in the hands of all engaged in the bee business. The mysteries of bee keeping are unfolded in its pages, so that all may, at a trifling outlay, obtain a thorough knowledge of its details, and thus be prevented from falling into the errors which ignorance and a partial acquaintance with the subject are liable to lead to. The price is only one dollar a year.

FINE CORN.—Although the last corn crop was a general failure in these parts, we know one farm on which a very handsome yield was realized—and that is Mr. JOHN PROUTZ's, on Marsh creek. He presented us with about a half bushel for our own planting, the other day, and handsomer corn we never saw, grown in any season. The ears are ten to twelve inches long, full rowed, grains plump, and of a beautiful yellow. The variety he terms the "Linganore." It was put in with bone dust. With a favorable season the ears might nearly have acquired the size of saw logs.

BIG HOG.—Mr. JOSEPH WOLF, at Abbottstown, last week, slaughtered a porker, of his own feeding, which weighed the very handsome figure of 720 pounds! This no doubt beats anything in the county this season. The hog was less than two years old. Joe must know how to feed.

☞ Mr. GEORGE F. KALBFLEISCH has sold his farm, in Mountpleasant township, to Mr. JOSEPH HOFFMAN—104 acres at $4,000, cash.

☞ Mr. E. J. ADAMS, of Emmitsburg, recently made *one hundred and fifty-two* Horse Shoes in one day—12 hours. That was really a big day's work. Who can go ahead of it?

☞ Mr. MCCLURE, of the Senate, and Mr. MYERS, of the House, have our thanks for Legislative documents.

Illinois Democratic Convention—Important Resolutions on the Crisis.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16.—The Democratic State convention met at the State House this morning. Ninety-three out of the one hundred and two counties were represented.

Resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, declaring that it is the prompting of patriotism and dictate of wisdom to make an earnest effort to save the Union by conciliation and concession; therefore we are willing to accept the amendments to the constitution proposed in the United States Senate by Senator Douglas and Senator Crittenden, and the border State proposition, or any other whereby harmony may be restored between the people of the different sections of the country.

Therefore we earnestly entreat the federal government and the seceding States to withhold the arm of military power, and on no pretext whatever bring the nation to the horrors of a civil war, until the people can take such action as the troubles demand.

We recognize and declare it to be the duty of the federal government, through the civil authorities within the jurisdiction of the States, to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the constitution; but we distinctly deny that the federal government has a constitutional power to call out all the military to execute these laws, except in aid of the civil authorities.

We deny the constitutional right of any State to secede from the Union, and we are equally opposed to nullification at the North and secession at the South, as violations of the constitution. That in the opinion of this convention the employment of a military force by the federal government to coerce into submission the seceding States, will inevitably plunge the country in a civil war, and entirely extinguish all hope for a settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country.

We recommend the repeal of all personal liberty bills, and recommend a National Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of February, to take into consideration the present perilous state of the country, and recommend to the people such just concessions and amendments to the constitution as will produce harmony and fraternal feeling throughout the Union, said convention to consist of one delegate from each congressional district, and two at large from each of the thirty-three States. We request that the Legislatures of the several States take steps for the holding of State Conventions to carry out the aforesaid recommendations.

REPORT
Of the President of the Gettysburg Railroad, for 1860.

OFFICE OF THE GETTYSBURG RAILROAD CO., Gettysburg, January 14, 1861.

To the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company: Gentlemen:—In accordance with the requirements of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company herewith submit to you a full and complete statement of the affairs and condition of the Company for the fiscal year just now ended.

Exhibit A hereto annexed shows the gross earnings of the road from January 1, 1860, until Dec. 31, 1860, to be $18,221 01. The table exhibits the earnings in detail for each month in the year and the number of passengers over the road and the tonnage of freight. By a comparison with a similar table exhibited to the Stockholders at their last annual meeting, it will be seen that the receipts of the road were greater during some of the spring and summer months than last year, but that there was a great falling off in the income in the two last months of the year, and this is attributable to the fact that during those months the income is principally derived from freights forwarded from points on the road, and these freights consist principally of grain, and the great reduction in the price of this staple product has prevented its sale and shipment. There is a large amount of grain in the country and it must eventually find its way to market over the road, so that the delay is only a question of time. Considering the stringency of the money market, which effects all kinds of business, the gross receipts of the road for the past year are as large as could be reasonably expected. In ordinarily good business times they would be at least one-third more without doubt. The receipts for transportation of lime have been comparatively small. The reasons assigned for the small demand for this great fertilizer, are that the farmers have had no money with which to purchase it during the past year. It is a trade that must prove a source of a great revenue to the road.

Exhibit B contains a statement of all the expenses of the Company for the year 1860, and an account of all moneys paid out by the company during the same period. The amount paid out as appears by the statement was $25,999 35.

Exhibit C shows first the ordinary expenses of the road and by that it will be seen that the Company has reduced the cost of repairs of road last year more than $1,000 over the year previous, and at the same time has had the road in better order. In fact the road has been kept in excellent order the whole year and this in part owing to the fact that it was originally well constructed and the road bed and material a good one; and in part to the care and attention and skill of the master of repairs.—This item of expense, with proper management, can probably be reduced next year to $2,000, and at the same time the road kept in excellent condition. The extraordinary expenses are such as can in a great measure not occur, again, as they were increased, mostly, for such articles as were necessary in the earlier operations of the road.

As will be seen by the next item, headed "old claims paid off," there was $2298 29 of land damages paid during the year, and a balance of $1,471 00 for grading and bridging the road. Also a bill for cross ties and wood bills for the previous year. The whole amounts to $5,112 74. These claims were paid partly in bonds of the Company, and notes taken for bonds sold to other parties and returned among the assets of the Company in last year's statement.

The coupons and interest paid by the Company during the past year amount to $9,870 08.

Exhibit D is a condensed statement of the Treasurer's account. It shows the receipts on account of stock subscriptions and interest to be $1,520 28, which is but a small amount to be collected on the amount outstanding as shown by the last report. There is some of the stock in process of collection and can be collected; but a large portion of the outstanding amount subscribed will be lost. The receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer are much larger than the gross earnings of the road, because in his account is included payments made to him by the agents, for the proportions of passenger earnings due other roads, and also loans of money and their corresponding payments of notes and drafts.

As will be seen there is a balance of $1,684 95 outstanding in the hands of agents, or in the shape of bills of freight uncollected, or in some instances unsettled accounts, there being orders paid by the agents and held as a set off.

There was no sale of the bonds of the Company during the past year, except small transactions in settling land damages in which they were disposed of. They still remain locked up as collateral for a large floating debt, most of which has to be kept renewed at short intervals, and in the present financial crisis, when rates of interest are extravagantly high, this itself is a great drain on the resources of the Company. It fully demonstrates the great importance of converting the floating into a funded debt, if at all possible, and then the Board will know exactly what interest they must be prepared to meet, without being subjected to the incessant fluctuations in monetary affairs. It would certainly be greatly to the interest and advantage of the stockholders and bond holders to aid in effecting this conversion of the floating into a funded debt.

The Board desire to reduce the expenses of the Company as much as possible, and to this end have been several times in conference with the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, with a view of having both roads operated together. The two roads being short ones can be operated more economically jointly than separately. It will cost no more for hands and very little more for fuel, and accommodate the travel better, by avoiding the change of cars at Hanover.

It costs the Company about $500 per month to do the same service which the Hanover Board now have proposed to do for $400 per month, and in that estimate of $500 no allowance is made for risks to machinery. The proposition has been accepted by the Board, but the details of the arrangement have not been concluded. By carrying out this plan the company will save at least $1,200 per annum, and all risks to machinery from accidents. The whole expenses of the company under that arrangement, independent of salaries to officers and agent at Gettysburg, would be $6,700, and it would not take $1,300 to meet all the other expenses, so that the expenses of the Company could not exceed $8,000.—We think it decidedly to the advantage of the Company pecuniarily, and to the accommodation of the public, to operate the two roads together under the proposition above referred to. By the Board,

R. McCURDY, *Pres't.*

EXHIBIT A.
Gross Earnings.

Months.	No. Passengers.	Freight pounds.	Passenger Earnings.	Freight Earnings.	Mail.	Total.
January,	875	2,352,793	407 48	680 30	71 87½	$1,159 65
February,	738½	1,276,363	343 13	682 16	71 87½	1,097 16
March,	929½	2,941,745	435 73	959 04	71 87½	1,466 64
April,	1,137½	5,340,571	516 60	1,295 37	71 87½	1,883 84
May,	1,040	3,360,268	475 05	848 13	71 87½	1,295 05
June,	1,142	2,424,413	548 43	794 38	71 87½	1,414 68
July,	1,554½	3,574,136	650 80½	700 37	71 87½	1,423 05
August,	1,828½	3,872,154	803 49	965 77	71 87½	1,841 13
Sept'ber,	2,145	6,230,887	912 19	1,363 14	71 87½	2,347 20
October,	1,312	5,071,001	585 49	1,269 57	71 87½	1,926 93
Nove'ber,	1,016	3,205,461	452 90	782 64	71 87½	1,307 41
December,	871½	2,031,705	443 94	542 40	71 87½	1,058 22
	14,580	43,688,077	6,575 23	10,783 27	862 50	18,221 01

EXHIBIT B.
Summary of Monies paid out in 1860.

Cash paid Engineer, Conductor, and Train Hands, Agents at Stations, Mail Carriers, &c.,	$3,313 73
Cash paid Repair Hands on road,	2,651 96
Cash paid for Wood and Coal, (some bills for wood bought and consumed in 1859 paid this year.)	2,801 71
Cash paid for repairs of cars, bridges, lumber, casting & blacksmithing,	1,083 47
Cash paid for freight and drawback,	149 17
Cash paid in full for balance of a claim for cross ties and on account of tracklaying,	659 74
Cash paid for printing, tools, gas fixtures, checks, and costs of suits,	536 72
Cash paid land damages,	2,298 29
Oil, tallow and waste,	231 13
Cash paid interest on floating debt,	7,686 08
Coupons paid by Treasurer,	2,184 00
Cash paid Directors for 1859, as per resolution of Stockholders,	249 00
Cash paid Messrs. Irwin & Taylor in full of bal. of contract for grading,	1,471 00
Cash paid salaries of officers,	1,050 00
Cash paid fees of Attornies for collections, &c.,	133 35
	$25,999 35

EXHIBIT C.
Ordinary Expenses.

Engineer, conductor, train hands, agents at stations, mail carriers, &c.,	$3,313 73
Repair hands,	2,651 96
Wood and coal for 1860,	1,618 00
Oil, tallow, waste, stone coal, &c.,	231 13
	$7,814 82

Extraordinary Expenses.

Repairs of cars, bridges, lumber, castings and blacksmithing,	$1,083 47
Freights and drawbacks,	149 17
Printing, tools, gas fixtures, checks for baggage, costs of suits and car hire,	536 72
Directors allowance for 1859,	249 00
Attornies' fees for collections, &c.,	133 35
	$2,151 71

Old Claims paid off.

For cross ties and on account of tracklaying,	659 74
Balance of wood bills for 1859,	683 71
Land damages,	2,298 29
Contractors for grading,	1,471 00
	$5,112 74
Interest and coupons,	$9,870 08
Salaries of officers,	$1,050 00

EXHIBIT D.
Treasurer's Statement.

RECEIPTS.

DR. 1860.		
To amount received on account stock,		$1,419 43
" do. do. of R. McCurdy, President, and sundry others,		5,674 45
" Bills discounted in Bank,		964 32
" Amount from Agents at at Gettysburg,	13,009 00	
" Am't from Ag't at Hano'r,	2,397 94	
" " " " Oxford,	2,718 91	
" " " " Goulden's,	997 61	
" " " " King & M'C	1,133 17	
" " " " Emm'b'g,	1,846 58	
" " Penn'a. R. R. Co.,	555 82	
" " Mail Pay,	1,168 72	
" " Interest on Stock,	100 85	
		23,838 71
" Balance due Treasurer,		21 08
		$31,337 96

PAYMENTS.

CR.	
By Balance due Treas. Jan. 7, 1860,	337 43
" Amount of orders paid,	17,896 19
" Notes paid,	1,567 53
" Drafts paid,	8,643 91
" Discounts and interest paid,	408 80
" Coupons,	2,184 00
" Treasurer's salary,	200 00
	$31,237 86

☞ Memorandum of Freight Outstanding and due from the following Stations, according to the books of the Treasurer:

Goulden's Station,		1 98
Oxford,		74 09
Granite, (King & McCurdy's,)		122 19
Hanover,		451 59
Gettysburg,		885 19
Emmitsburg,		35 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,		149 85
Philadelphia and Reading,		18 50
		$1,[illegible] 39
Dr. To Nor. Cen. R. R. Co.,	1,690 58	
Cr.	1,677 14	13 44
		1,[illegible] 95
		23,[illegible] 71
		$[illegible] 66

WE, the undersigned, Auditors appointed by the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, to examine and audit the account of the Agents and Treasurer, do report that they have discharged their duties and present as the result of their examination the statements contained in exhibits A, B, C and D, which is hereby respectfully submitted.

F. DIEHL,
GEORGE THRONE,
DAVID WILLS.

Gettysburg, Jan. 13, 1861.

Forfeits Cheerfully Paid.—The schoolmistresses whom Gov. Slade, of Vermont, sent out to Oregon, were to pay a fine of five hundred dollars if they married within one year. Most of the girls paid the fine within six months.

THE TRUE CAUSE AND THE TRUE REMEDY.

In the midst of the excitement occasioned by the aggressive measures of South Carolina against the General Government, and the indignation caused by her precipitancy, we must not lose sight of the origin of the difficulty which now renders civil war the next thing to certain. The country is about to suffer the terrible consequences of internecine conflict—and why? Because in spite of the warning voice of Washington, who cautioned his countrymen against the formation of sectional or geographical parties, in spite of the repeated caution of the Democratic party, a majority of the people of the North enrolled themselves under the banner of a party which ignored the rights, and defied the wishes, and disregarded the protests, of the people of fifteen States of the Union. Nor was it purely an accidental circumstance that the Republican party became exclusively sectional. It was purposely constructed on a sectional basis, with the intention of excluding the Southern States, so that a minority of the people might be enabled to usurp the Administration of the Federal Government, and wield all its immense patronage. The ranks of this sectional party were recruited by appeals to the prejudices of the North against the institutions of the South. The speeches and the literature of the Republican party were all calculated to estrange the North from the South, and destroy that mutual affection which had bound us together as one people. The bond of common affection was snapped asunder. The bond of common interest was disregarded. The idea was industriously inculcated that the interests of the North conflicted with those of the South and that the North could not flourish without the South was humbled and made subservient. All the measures of the Republican party were based upon this idea of a conflict of interest between sections. The people of the North were told that an irrepressible conflict existed between all their interests and those of the Southern States. Their interests were different in the common Territories, and therefore the South must be excluded. Their interests were different in the public lands, and they must be given away to Northern settlers. Their interests were different in relation to the revenue laws, and they must be adjusted to the advantage of the North. And thus every measure advocated by the Republican party was adapted to the North to the entire exclusion of the South.

The Democratic party, particularly in its divided condition, struggled against fearful odds to stem this sectional current. They could only appeal to the sentiment of nationality existing among the people to induce them to resist arguments addressed to their predudices and their supposed immediate interests. But they struggled in vain. The people were told by the Republicans that the South could be trampled upon without endangering the Union. That all the talk about a dissolution of the Union was part of a scheme intended to frighten the freemen of the North from voting their convictions. That the storm would blow over immediately after the election, and that there was no reason to apprehend that the Southern States would execute their threats.

Under these confuting assurances the purposes of Northern sectionalism were consummated in the election of Lincoln. Then the North began to realize the unpleasant fact that the South was in earnest—that they meant what they said—that the election of Lincoln upon a sectional platform by a sectional party had exhausted the patience of the South, and that a dissolution of the Union, without affording the Southern States some guarantee that their rights would not be invaded, was the inevitable consequence of the triumph of a sectional party.

Well, this consequence is upon us, and the next question is, what shall we do?—The extreme Republicans, who brought about all this difficulty, respond in the same spirit in which their victory was achieved—"fight it out—subdue the South—compel them to remain in the Union whether they desire or not—kill, destroy, exterminate them, if they venture to resist. Under no circumstances will we yield an inch for the sake of peace."

But the Democrats and conservative Republicans, who do not relish the fruits of their victory, use more temperate language. Believing that the Union can only be preserved by peace—that it would be madness to rush into civil war when it can be averted by compromise—they are in favor of allaying the apprehensions of the South by such just concessions as will restore confidence and fraternal feeling. Which party displays the best temper? Which is the true Union party? We leave the people to judge.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Fort Sumter is three and three-eighths miles from Charleston one and one-eighth miles from Fort Moultrie, three-quarters of a mile to the place nearest land, one and three-eighths miles to Fort Johnson, and two and five-eighths miles to Castle Pinckney. The last named fort is one mile from the town, and Fort Johnson is two and a quarter miles from the town.

Real Estate at Washington.—The political troubles of the times, and the danger that at some future time, if not now, the Union may be divided and Washington cease to be the capital, has greatly depressed the value of real estate in that city. One of the largest real-estate holders has gone insane over the troubles, and been carried to the Insane Asylum. He was formerly a resident of Newburyport, but removed to Washington many years ago, where he had amassed a large fortune by speculation in real estate, and the impending crisis has caused his ruin.

☞Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve about it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, &c. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

☞There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. Butts on the outside wrapper.

☞A notice in a northern town, upon a store door, on Thanksgiving day, read:—"Closed on account of the death of a turkey in the family."

☞The Legislature has appropriated $3,000 to re-furnish the Executive Mansion for Gov. Curtin.

Union Meeting at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—An immense gathering took place here to-night at National Hall, in obedience to an invitation to men of all parties in opposition to the Republicans. Resolutions favoring conciliation, instead of the coercion of the South; and a peaceful separation, if it must be, rather than civil war, were adopted.

The meeting also adopted resolutions appealing to the South, not to turn away in anger from their friends, leaving them to the despotism of a sectional party, and declaring the Democrats are the true friends of the Union. Recommending an immediate repeal of all Legislation unfriendly to the South, and that it is the duty of the State by Legislative enactments to secure to citizens of the South every protection to persons and property while sojourners; approving of the Crittenden compromise resolutions, and if all efforts fail, that a State convention be called to determine with whom the lot of Pennsylvania shall be cast, whether with the North and East, whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethern of the South, whose wrong we feel as our own; or whether Pennsylvania will stand by herself as a distinct community, ready when occasion offers, to bind together the broken Union, and resume her place of loyalty and devotion.

Speeches were made by Messrs. V. L. Bradford, Josiah Randall, Wm. B. Reed, United States District Attorney Wharton, Benjamin H. Brewster, and others.

Hon. Charles McAlester presided, and among the Vice Presidents were Hon. James Campbell, Hon. John Robbins, Hon. A. V. Parsons, Hon John T. Smith, William L. Hirst, Wm. E. Lehman, and other equally prominent gentlemen.

Meeting at Frederick.

Frederick, Md. Jan. 16.—In spite of the bad weather, an immense county convention of southern-rights men assembled here today, composed of Bell men and Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats. Strong southern resolutions were passed, amongst others one that Maryland shall never go with a northern confederacy. Gov. Lowe and Messrs. Johnson, Lynch, Ritchie and Kilgour made powerful and eloquent speeches. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Delegates were appointed to a State convention.

☞An enthusiastic demonstration of the workingmen of New York city against coercing the Southern States was held in that city on Tuesday night. The attendance was very large, and the sentiments expressed and resolutions passed were of the most decided character, and show decidedly that the workingmen of the great commercial metropolis have a due conception of the value of the South as the great market for their goods and manufactures.

Rather Fast.—Some of the Republican members of the Legislature, are in favor of passing a law for arming the State, and tendering the militia to the General Government. A movement of this kind would certainly be premature and ill-timed. Better wait until civil war has actually begun. At present turn your attention to doing something in behalf of compromise and conciliation.—*Ebensburg Sentinel.*

Beat at Last.—Our friend Jacob Oyster, who killed the mammoth hog, weighing over seven hundred pounds, some weeks since, has to yield the palm at last. Capt. McAfree, of Mercersburg, last week killed a porker which, when dressed, weighed 830 pounds. This is still not equal to the great hog Alexander Cook had in town several years since; it weighed 1000 pounds. We believe the county can beat even that. Who speaks next?—*Chambersburg Times.*

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's brother-in law, Dr. John M. Janes, by the Rev. Jason Young, Mr. WM. E. GEORGE, (formerly of Gettysburg, Pa.) to Miss DEBBIE H. FOUTZ, all of Hill Grove, Darke county, Ohio.

☞We tender our congratulations to the happy young couple. Matrimony is a good thing, and we hope they may live long to enjoy its serene blessings.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Thomas O'Neil, Mr. THOMAS H. ECKENRODE, of Adams co., to Miss MARY, daughter of Andrew Koons, of Carroll county.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. WM. F. GREEN, of Woodsboro', Md., to Miss EMMA E. BARKER, of Littlestown, Pa.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. ALBERT SHAFER to Miss ELIZABETH A. J. MORLOCK, both of Carroll county, Md.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. HENRY REINER to Miss SARAH A. WILT, both of this county.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, (at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr Cox,) SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, Esq., of this place, aged about 65 years. The deceased has been, for many years, one of our most active and successful merchants—of untiring energy and perseverance. His kind, generous and genial heart brought around him many friends, who regret his departure. Although beyond the three score, yet his hale, hearty constitution would have indicated longer life. It has pleased Providence to cut the thread before he reached the Psalmist's common verge of life. His remains were brought home and interred in Ever Green Cemetery on Thursday.

On Monday evening last, after a short illness, CARRIE HARPER, daughter of William King, Esq., and grand-daughter of the editor of the "Sentinel," in the 6th year of her age.

In Owen county, Indiana, Dec. 2, 1860, Mrs. MARY SUMMER, wife of Daniel Summer, and sister of John Ploutz, of this county, aged 61 years 7 months and 23 days.

On the 12th inst., in Straban township, AGNES, daughter of Mr. Armstrong Taughinbaugh, aged 8 years and 11 months.

On the 15th inst., of diptheria, SUSAN JANE, daughter of Henry and Nancy Hoffnagle, of Cumberland township, aged 9 years 1 month and 8 days.

At New Oxford, on the 5th inst., FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of John R. and Elizabeth C. Hersh, aged 5 years 2 months and 9 days.

On the 28th ult., ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of James and Angeline Lane, aged 7 months and 9 days.

On the 5th inst., ELIZABETH HEINTZ, aged about 80 years.

On the 25th ult., in Panora, Guthrie county, Iowa, IDA MAY, daughter of John W. and Rebecca C. Diehl, aged 1 month and 26 days.

On the 13th of December, 1860, in Cumberland township, Mrs. CATHARINE BEAM, wife of Mr. John Beam, aged 48 years.

In Franklin township, on the 16th inst., MARY JANE, daughter of Peter and Mary Jane Brough, aged 8 years 2 months and 26 days.

In December last, at Panora, Iowa, Mr. STEPHEN CHAMBERLAIN, formerly of this co.

On the 19th of December last, in Erie county, N. Y., Mrs. CATHARINE MAGOFFIN, (formerly of this county,) in the 82d year of her age.

In Straban township, on the 16th inst., Mrs. LENAH MONFORT, widow of Peter Monfort, and sister of the above, aged 68 years.

Great Reduction

IN prices of plain and figured French Merinoes, all-wool Delaines in neat and medium styles, union Cashmeres and Delaines in great variety, Satin Travers, Poil de Shivers, and a nice lot of union Plaids. All the above will be sold at LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call soon. J. L. SCHICK.
Jan. 21, 1861.

☞Sheads & Buehler's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday last.

Superfine Flour	4 87 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 25
White Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Red Wheat	1 08 to 1 12
Corn	50
Rye	68
Oats	25
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 50
Flax Seed	1 15
Plaser of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	6 00 to 6 75

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour	5 50 to 6 62
Wheat	1 30 to 1 64
Rye	75 to 83
Corn	64 to 72
Oats	34 to 37
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 50
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Beef Cattle, per hund	6 00 to 8 50
Hogs, per hund	7 00 to 7 50
Hay	13 00 to 15 00
Whiskey	18 to 19
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Rye	70
Corn	55
Oats	27
Clover Seed	4 75
Timothy Seed	1 50
Plaster	6 50

Special Notices.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—In the whole history of Medical Discoveries no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest—of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, or of Consumption itself, as this far-famed, long-tried, and justly celebrated Balsam. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of Cold—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

FROM J. C. SMITH, ESQ.
Lewisburg, Pa., May 7, 1860.

Some eight years since I was attacked with a very severe Cough, the long continuance of which alarmed me very much, and brought me to look for some remedy to rescue me from the condition in which I found myself. I applied to different physicians, but received no benefit. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry was recommended; I gave it a trial, and was relieved of my cough before using half a bottle. I kept on using it until permanently cured. I would also say that several of my friends have used the Balsam with astonishing results. Very truly,
J. C. SMITH.

FROM J. SCOTT, ESQ.
Lewisburg, Pa., May 7, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,

Gentlemen: I have used your valuable medicine. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs, colds, and throat and lung complaints, and have found it an excellent remedy in my own case. I have also used it in my family with the happiest results. J. SCOTT.

☞*Caution to Purchasers.*—The only *genuine Wistar's Balsam* has the *written* signature of "I. Butts" and the printed one of the Proprietors on the outer wrapper; all other is vile and worthless.

☞Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Stauter, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere.
Jan. 7, 1861. 4w

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!—The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five Cents.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
June 18, 1860. 1yeow

☞THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 13. 1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.
Oct. 22, 1860. 1y

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL AND TOILET RECEIPT BOOK.—This book contains Recipes and Directions for making all the most valuable Medical preparations in use; also Recipes and full and explicit directions for making the most popular and useful Cosmetics, Perfumes, Unguents, Hair Restoratives, and all Toilet Articles. If you are suffering with any chronic disease—if you wish a beautiful complexion, a fine head of hair, a smooth face, a clear skin, a luxuriant beard or moustache—or if you wish to know anything and everything in the Medical and Toilet line, you should, by all means, peruse a copy of this book. For full particulars, and a sample of the work for perusal, (free,) address the publisher.
T. F. CHAPMAN,
No. 831 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 5. 3m

Economy is Wealth,

SAID one of our learned men, and I believe it, for the folks all say they save money by calling at H. G. CARR'S, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c. [Jan. 21, 1861.

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY,* Gettysburg, Pa., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their New and Extensive Sky-light Gallery, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guarantied to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.

ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Jan. 21, 1861.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO. pays interest at the rate of 2, 3, 4 and 5 per cent. for money on deposit.
Jan. 21, 1861. tf

I Will Exchange,

ON fair terms, a choice Farm in Iowa or Missouri, for Real Estate in Adams county.
Jan. 31, 1861. 4t GEO. ARNOLD.

Notice.

SEBASTIAN WEAVER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sebastian Weaver, late of Oxford twp, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
FRANCIS MARSHALL, Ex'r.
Jan. 21, 1861. 6t

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS & PRUNES. Also a splendid article LEGHORN CITRON—all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street.

New Oyster Saloon.

PETER HOFFMAN, West High street, is receiving almost every day, FRESH OYSTERS of the best quality, which he will serve up in any style desired. He asks a part of the custom of the public, as he will do all he can to give satisfaction. A nice glass of Ale or Lager can also always be had.
Gettysburg, Jan. 21, 1861 3t

LADIES will find it to their advantage by calling at H. G. CARR'S to purchase their HOSIERY, from the fact that he is selling a splendid article of Lamb's Wool Stockings at 45 cents per pair. [Jan. 21.

H. G. CARR has a very fine assortment of KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, &c.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS CO., PA.—The undersigned, having leased the National Hotel, (Railroad House) in Littlestown, takes this method of informing the public of the fact, and of the further fact that he will spare no effort to please all who may patronize him. His Table will always be found to have the best the markets may afford, whilst his Bar shall contain the choicest of Liquors. None but attentive and accommodating Hostlers will be tolerated at the Hotel. With good beds, good fare, and all the other arrangements of the house good, not forgetting to mention moderate charges, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. He therefore solicits a share of the public's patronage. JOSHUA PRICE.

☞N. B.—HORSES and VEHICLES can always be had on hire at the National Hotel.
Jan. 14, 1861. 3m*

Public Sale.

ON *Tuesday, the 29th day of January inst.,* the subscriber, Administrator of John Hart, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Franklin township, Adams county, about one mile west of Mummasburg, the following Personal Property, viz: A FAMILY MARE, Butcher Wagon, Sleigh, Hay Ladders, Harrow, Shovel Plough, Corn Fork, Double and Single-trees, Cutting Box, Horse Gears, Saddle and Bridles, Grain Cradle, a lot of Lumber, Shingles, a large lot of Carpenter's and Cabinet-maker's Tools, Tallow and Vessels, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
ABRAHAM HART, JR., *Adm'r.*
Jan. 7, 1861. ts*

Licenses.

THE following Applications, to keep a Public House, and Store License, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Monday, the 21st day of January instant:*

TAVERN LICENSE:
NICHOLAS MORITZ, Freedom township.
STORE LICENSE:
GEO. W. BOWEN, Gettysburg.
JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*
Jan. 14, 1861. tc

'61. PICKING IS NOW SELLING '61.

OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices.
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices.
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices.
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices.

Under-shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Comforts, Gentlemen's Shawls, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Musical Instruments—Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes. Notions, &c., &c., now being sold very cheap, and at prices to suit the times.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—CALL SOON.
Jan. 14, 1861.

Notice.

BERNARD DEARDORFF'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Bernard Deardorff, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. BENJAMIN DEARDORFF,
Jan. 14, 1861. 6t *Adm'r.*

Fair! Fair!!

THE Ladies of St. James' (Lutheran) Church announce that they will hold a FAIR in the Blues' Hall, Gettysburg, commencing *on Monday, the 21st day of January inst.* The proceeds are to be used for placing Gas Light in the Church. Tickets for Supper 50 Cents each. A large and choice variety of Toys and Presents will be for sale.

Friends in the country, willing to contribute articles for the Fair and Supper, such as, Turkeys, Chickens, Hams, &c., are cordially requested to do so. Notice of intention can be given and articles left at the house of Mr. Henry Minnigh.

☞The public are invited to extend their patronage. COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Jan. 14, 1861.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of
A. SCOTT & SON.

Sower, Barnes & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, 37 North Third st., Lower Side, above Market, Philadelphia, invite the attention of Teachers, Booksellers and Country Merchants, to their very large Stock of School Books, published in this and other cities, together with Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Paper and Stationery generally. S. B. & Co. are publishers of many Popular Works, among which are the following:

THE SERIES OF NORMAL ARITHMETICS,

By Edward Brooks, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania State Normal School. Whatever helps the student to a thorough understanding of his study, unassisted by his Teacher, acts as a powerful stimulant upon him, while it releases the Teacher from the labor of making explanations which would be unnecessary with a more perfect Text Book.

The series above named has been published but a short time, and yet within a few months, without advertising or puffing, the demand amounts to almost one hundred thousand copies. Some of their advantages may be briefly stated, as follows:

1. They contain more new matter than any similar series.

2. They exhibit a number of new arithmetical solutions to problems that have heretofore been confined to Algebra.

3. The matter is arranged more philosophically than in others, and is therefore better adapted for instruction.

4. No subjects or phrases, signs or figures, are introduced in lessons previous to those in which they are fully explained, and the pupil is thus led along without the necessity of frequent and troublesome explanations on the part of the teacher. Very few elementary works have this merit.

5. New modes of Teaching are suggested throughout the series, and under the name of "Social Arithmetic," curious and interesting problems are introduced, which may be used with advantage in wakening up the attention, and sharpening the faculties of the school.

6. The key is not only what its title imports, but it is also a complete treatise on the art of teaching Mental Arithmetic; being filled with hints useful to the Teacher.

The everyday practical value of Mental Arithmetic to every one who receives or pays money, if only for the daily necessaries of life, is now universally admitted. It therefore becomes imperative upon teachers to practice the best method of teaching it.

The books are beautifully printed on thick white paper, and neatly and tastefully bound. Their prices are as follows:

Normal Primary Arithmetic	15 cents.
Normal Mental Arithmetic	25 "
Key to Mental Arithmetic	25 "

A very liberal deduction to Teachers, and those who buy in quantities. Single copies sent to Teachers by Mail, on receipt of one-third of the above prices to pre-pay postage.

SANDER'S SERIES OF READERS,

Consisting of Primer, 12½ cents; Speller, 15 cents; First Reader, 15 cents; Second, 30 cents; Third, 40 cents; Fourth, 66 cents; Fifth, 75 cents; High School 88 cents; Young Ladies 88 cents; and Sander's New Speaker, $1,00; elegantly printed, beautifully illustrated, substantially bound, and sold at lower prices than any other Series of Readers.

WHITE'S COPY BOOKS,

By T. Kirk White, President of Pennsylvania Commercial College. The writing is beautiful, yet simple, practical and easily taught, the system being founded on natural habits and principles. The sale has become very large and is increasing. They afford a liberal profit to dealers.

PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS.

This series of Six Superb Maps is now adopted in almost every school of note in the Union, where Geography is taught, and has no equal.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY has been introduced upon the Hemisphere Maps, all its details having been so arranged as to present a most gorgeous appearance, while they do not interfere with each other or the subjects usually shown upon Maps, and are easily taught and understood by Teacher and Pupil. Price $25 for full set of six Maps, or $10 for set of Hemisphere Maps alone.
Oct. 22, 1860. 6m

To the School-Tax Payers

OF THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.—By order of the Board of School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg, I hereby give notice that suit will be instituted against all persons whose Taxes are not paid on or before *the 25th of January inst.*
S. WITHEROW, *Collector.*
Jan. 7, 1861. 3t

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.
JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hommony, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.
Gettysburg, Dec. 31, 1860. 6m*

Estray Sheep.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Liberty township, in May last, 3 SHEEP, (2 ewes and a lamb,) all white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN REILLY.
January 7, 1861. 3t

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks, you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburg, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.
Oct. 22. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

The Election

IS over, and although every one can't have his wishes entirely satisfied, it becomes us to submit. The next important question for all men, and particularly the people of Adams county, is where to buy the best and cheapest fall and winter Clothing. We unhesitatingly say, at SAMSON'S—*that's the spot*—N. E. corner of the Diamond, in the old County Building.
Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

New Goods! New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform the public that they have returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest and prettiest stock of GOODS ever opened in the County, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, Domestics, &c., all of which will be offered so low, as to defy competition. ☞Give us a call. No trouble to show Goods at the sign of the RED FRONT.
Oct. 22, 1860.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Widow Herbst, near the west end of Chambersburg street, south side, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued patronage of the public.
Nov. 2, 1860. tf

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y

Henry Hughes,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Gettysburg, Pa., having just returned from a visit to the Great Eastern, is now supplied with a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. Give me a call.
Aug. 13, 1860.

BLANKET SHAWLS; all varieties and prices, at A. SCOTT & SON'S cheap store.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of
JACOB REININGER,
May 7, 1860. Carlisle street.

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING, for Men and Boys, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which will sold VERY CHEAP. You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods. *That's the spot.* The old County Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

A Novelty

IN THE ART WORLD! PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.—Secured by letters patent in the United States, England, France and Belgium.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRPHIC PORCELAIN COMPANY, No. 781 Broadway, New York, having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

of Persons on China, presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are round or of any degree of irregularity—portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy, and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

URNS, VASES, BREAKFAST CUPS,

Toilet Articles, &c., thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorised to use the process, they have determined, in order to afford people of every section of the Union an opportunity to possess

PORTRAITS ON CHINA,

to make the following proposition to residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and other Galleries in New York:

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge, a richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Saucer, with the portrait transferred thereon.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

TEN DOLLARS,

they will secure in like manner, a handsome French Vase or Toilet Article, with the portrait reproduced by the patented process.

By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in return a Pair of rich Sevres Vases, with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and, in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or Vases of every quality of finish, ranging in price from Twenty to One Hundred Dollars the pair.

N. B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and State distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to
"*Manager, American Photographic Porcelain Co.,*"
781 Broadway, New York.
Oct. 22, 1860. 3m

Account.

THE account of Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Committee of the person and estate of John Tate, Sr., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 25th day of January next,* unless cause be shown to the contrary.
J. F. BAILEY, *Proth'y.*
Dec. 24, 1860. 4t*

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.20 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.45 P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.
R. McCURDY, President.
Nov. 26, 1860.

Notice.

JOHN MYERS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Myers, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH BEDERMAN, *Adm'r.*
Jan. 7, 1861 6t

Baltimore Adv'ts.

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 124 and 126 North Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone.) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give satisfaction to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.
Feb. 6, '60. 1y

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE.
FANCY GOODS.
HOSRIEY, TRIMMINGS,
AND TOYS,
Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place in Baltimore.
151 Franklin Street, BALTIMORE.
☞Orders promptly attended to.
June 18, 1860. 1y

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., Baltimore, Md.—The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a Thorough Practical Business Education in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

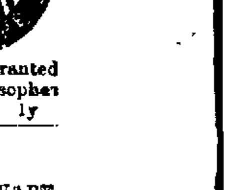
A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with Specimen of Penmanship, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application, Free of Charge. Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.
Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 6, 1860. 1y

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.
A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6 1860. 1y

Burr Mill Stones



WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., *Cor. of North and Centre Streets,* opposite N. C. R. R. Station, Baltimore, Md. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colone, Cocalico, and Esophus Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.
STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. 1y

New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 North Gay Street, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbunkles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins; Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

☞The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns. [Feb. 27 1860. 1y

Haines Bros.'

OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish.—These Pianos have always taken the FIRST PREMIUM when placed in competition with other makers. *Challenge all competition.* A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos, and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞Every Instrument Warranted.
GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philad'a.
Aug. 6, 1860. 6m

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
Geo. Fairchild, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

Clove Anodyne.

TOOTHACHE DROPS. CURES IN ONE MINUTE! Only 25 Cents.—Clove Anodyne will not injure the gums or teeth, or unpleasantly affect the breath.

READ WHAT DENTISTS SAY OF IT.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—*Gentlemen:*—In the course of my practice, I have extensively used your Clove Anodyne with much success, for the relief of the Toothache; and as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. I am yours, very respectfully, M. LEVETT, *Dentist.*

Will be sent free per Mail to any part of the United States upon the receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.
For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.
Jan. 7, 1861. 1m

DO not forget to call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, if you want to buy cheap Dress Goods: such as Cashmeres, De Laines, Printed Merinoes, Coburgs, &c., all of new and fashionable designs.

THE TRUE CAUSE AND THE TRUE REMEDY.

In the midst of the excitement occasioned by the aggressive measures of South Carolina against the General Government, and the indignation caused by her precipitancy, we must not lose sight of the origin of the difficulty which now renders civil war the next thing to certain. The country is about to suffer the terrible consequences of internecine conflict—and why? Because in spite of the warning voice of Washington, who cautioned his countrymen against the formation of sectional or geographical parties, in spite of the repeated caution of the Democratic party, a majority of the people of the North enrolled themselves under the banner of a party which ignored the rights, and defied the wishes, and disregarded the protests, of the people of fifteen States of the Union. Nor was it purely an accidental circumstance that the Republican party became exclusively sectional. It was purposely constructed on a sectional basis, with the intention of excluding the Southern States, so that a minority of the people might be enabled to usurp the Administration of the Federal Government, and wield all its immense patronage. The ranks of this sectional party were recruited by appeals to the prejudices of the North against the institutions of the South. The speeches and the literature of the Republican party were all calculated to estrange the North from the South, and destroy that mutual affection which had bound us together as one people. The bond of common affection was snapped asunder. The bond of common interest was disregarded. The idea was industriously inculcated that the interests of the North conflicted with those of the South and that the North could not flourish without the South was humbled and made subservient. All the measures of the Republican party were based upon this idea of a conflict of interest between sections. The people of the North were told that an irrepressible conflict existed between all their interests and those of the Southern States. Their interests were different in the common Territories, and therefore the South must be excluded. Their interests were different in the public lands, and they must be given away to Northern settlers. Their interests were different in relation to the revenue laws, and they must be adjusted to the advantage of the North. And thus every measure advocated by the Republican party was adapted to the North to the entire exclusion of the South.

The Democratic party, particularly in its divided condition, struggled against fearful odds to stem this sectional current. They could only appeal to the sentiment of nationality existing among the people to induce them to resist arguments addressed to their predudices and their supposed immediate interests. But they struggled in vain. The people were told by the Republicans that the South could be trampled upon without endangering the Union. That all the talk about a dissolution of the Union was part of a scheme intended to frighten the freemen of the North from voting their convictions. That the storm would blow over immediately after the election, and that there was no reason to apprehend that the Southern States would execute their threats.

Under these confuting assurances the purposes of Northern sectionalism were consummated in the election of Lincoln. Then the North began to realize the unpleasant fact that the South was in earnest—that they meant what they said—that the election of Lincoln upon a sectional platform by a sectional party had exhausted the patience of the South, and that a dissolution of the Union, without affording the Southern States some guarantee that their rights would not be invaded, was the inevitable consequence of the triumph of a sectional party.

Well, this consequence is upon us, and the next question is, what shall we do?—The extreme Republicans, who brought about all this difficulty, respond in the same spirit in which their victory was achieved—"fight it out—subdue the South—compel them to remain in the Union whether they desire or not—kill, destroy, exterminate them, if they venture to resist. Under no circumstances will we yield an inch for the sake of peace."

But the Democrats and conservative Republicans, who do not relish the fruits of their victory, use more temperate language. Believing that the Union can only be preserved by peace—that it would be madness to rush into civil war when it can be averted by compromise—they are in favor of allaying the apprehensions of the South by such just concessions as will restore confidence and fraternal feeling. Which party displays the best temper? Which is the true Union party? We leave the people to judge.—*Patriot & Union.*

Fort Sumter is three and three-eighths miles from Charleston one and one-eighth miles from Fort Moultrie, three-quarters of a mile to the place nearest land, one and three-eighths miles to Fort Johnson, and two and five-eighths miles to Castle Pinckney. The last named fort is one mile from the town, and Fort Johnson is two and a quarter miles from the town.

Real Estate at Washington.—The political troubles of the times, and the danger that at some future time, if not now, the Union may be divided and Washington cease to be the capital, has greatly depressed the value of real estate in that city. One of the largest real-estate holders has gone insane over the troubles, and been carried to the Insane Asylum. He was formerly a resident of Newburyport, but removed to Washington many years ago, where he had amassed a large fortune by speculation in real estate, and the impending crisis has caused his ruin.

Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve about it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, &c. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. Butts on the outside wrapper.

A notice in a northern town, upon a store door, on Thanksgiving day, read:—"Closed on account of the death of a turkey in the family."

The Legislature has appropriated $3,000 to re-furnish the Executive Mansion for Gov. Curtin.

Union Meeting at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—An immense gathering took place here to-night at National Hall, in obedience to an invitation to men of all parties in opposition to the Republicans. Resolutions favoring conciliation, instead of the coercion of the South; and a peaceful separation, if it must be, rather than civil war, were adopted.

The meeting also adopted resolutions appealing to the South, not to turn away in anger from their friends, leaving them to the despotism of a sectional party, and declaring the Democrats are the true friends of the Union. Recommending an immediate repeal of all Legislation unfriendly to the South, and that it is the duty of the State by Legislative enactments to secure to citizens of the South every protection to persons and property while sojourners, approving of the Crittenden compromise resolutions, and if all efforts fail, that a State convention be called to determine with whom the lot of Pennsylvania shall be cast, whether with the North and East, whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethern of the South, whose wrong we feel as our own; or whether Pennsylvania will stand by herself as a distinct community, ready when occasion offers, to bind together the broken Union, and resume her place of loyalty and devotion.

Speeches were made by Messrs. V. L. Bradford, Josiah Randall, Wm. B. Reed, United States District Attorney Wharton, Benjamin H. Brewster, and others.

Hon. Charles McAlester presided, and among the Vice Presidents were Hon. James Campbell, Hon. John Robbins, Hon. A. V. Parsons, Hon John T. Smith, William L. Hirst, Wm. E. Lehman, and other equally prominent gentlemen.

Meeting at Frederick.

Frederick, Md. Jan. 16.—In spite of the bad weather, an immense county convention of southern-rights men assembled here to-day, composed of Bell men and Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats. Strong southern resolutions were passed, amongst others one that Maryland shall never go with a northern confederacy. Gov. Lowe and Messrs. Johnson, Lynch, Ritchie and Kilgour made powerful and eloquent speeches. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Delegates were appointed to a State convention.

An enthusiastic demonstration of the workingmen of New York city against coercing the Southern States was held in that city on Tuesday night. The attendance was very large, and the sentiments expressed and resolutions passed were of the most decided character, and show decidedly that the workingmen of the great commercial metropolis have a due conception of the value of the South as the great market for their goods and manufactures.

Rather Fast.—Some of the Republican members of the Legislature, are in favor of passing a law for arming the State, and tendering the militia to the General Government. A movement of this kind would certainly be premature and ill-timed. Better wait until civil war has actually begun. At present turn your attention to doing something in behalf of compromise and conciliation.—*Ebensburg Sentinel.*

Beat at Last.—Our friend Jacob Oyster, who killed the mammoth hog, weighing over seven hundred pounds, some weeks since, has to yield the palm at last. Capt. McAfree, of Mercersburg, last week killed a porker which, when dressed, weighed 830 pounds. This is still not equal to the great hog Alexander Cook had in town several years since; it weighed 1000 pounds. We believe the county can beat even that. Who speaks next?—*Chambersburg Times.*

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's brother-in law, Dr. John M. Janes, by the Rev. Jason Young, Mr. WM. E. GEORGE, (formerly of Gettysburg, Pa.) to Miss DEBBIE H. FOUTZ, all of Hill Grove, Darke county, Ohio.

We tender our congratulations to the happy young couple. Matrimony is a good thing, and we hope they may live long to enjoy its serene blessings.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Thomas O'Neil, Mr. THOMAS H. ECKENRODE, of Adams co., to Miss MARY, daughter of Andrew Koons, of Carroll county.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. WM. F. GREEN, of Woodsboro', Md., to Miss EMMA E. BARKER, of Littlestown, Pa.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. ALBERT SHAFER to Miss ELIZABETH A. J. MORLOCK, both of Carroll county, Md.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. HENRY HEINER to Miss SARAH A. WILT, both of this county.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, (at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Cox,) SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, Esq., of this place, aged about 65 years. The deceased has been, for many years, one of our most active and successful merchants—of untiring energy and perseverance. His kind, generous and genial heart brought around him many friends, who regret his departure. Although beyond the three score, yet his hale, hearty constitution would have indicated longer life. It has pleased Providence to cut the thread before he reached the Psalmist's common verge of life. His remains were brought home and interred in Ever Green Cemetery on Thursday.

On Monday evening last, after a short illness, CARRIE HARPER, daughter of William King, Esq., and grand-daughter of the editor of the "Sentinel," in the 6th year of her age.

In Owen county, Indiana, Dec. 2, 1860, Mrs. MARY SUMMER, wife of Daniel Summer, and sister of John Pfoutz, of this county, aged 61 years 7 months and 28 days.

On the 12th inst., in Straban township, AGNES, daughter of Mr. Armstrong Taughinbaugh, aged 8 years and 11 months.

On the 15th inst., of diptheria, SUSAN JANE, daughter of Henry and Nancy Hoffnagle, of Cumberland township, aged 9 years 1 month and 8 days.

At New Oxford, on the 5th inst., FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of John R. and Elizabeth C. Hersh, aged 5 years 2 months and 9 days.

On the 28th ult., ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of James and Angeline Lane, aged 7 months and 9 days.

On the 5th inst., ELIZABETH HEINTZ, aged about 80 years.

On the 25th ult., in Peoria, Guthrie county, Iowa, IDA MAY, daughter of John W. and Rebecca C. Diehl, aged 1 month and 26 days.

On the 13th of December, 1860, in Cumberland township, Mrs. CATHARINE BEAM, wife of Mr. John Beam, aged 48 years.

In Franklin township, on the 16th inst., MARY JANE, daughter of Peter and Mary Jane Brough, aged 8 years 2 months and 26 days.

In December last, at Panora, Iowa, Mr. STEPHEN CHAMBERLAIN, formerly of this co.

On the 19th of December last, in Erie county, N. Y., Mrs. CATHARINE MAGOFFIN, (formerly of this county,) in the 82d year of her age.

In Straban township, on the 16th inst., Mrs. LENAH MONFORT, widow of Peter Monfort, and sister of the above, aged 68 years.

Great Reduction

IN prices of plain and figured French Merinoes, all-wool Delaines in neat and medium styles, union Cashmeres and Delaines in great variety, Satin Travers, Poil de Shivers, and a nice lot of union Plaids. All the above will be sold at LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call soon. J. L. SCHICK.

Jan. 21, 1861.

Shrads & Buehler's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday last.

Superfine Flour	4 87 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 25
White Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Red Wheat	1 08 to 1 12
Corn	50
Rye	68
Oats	25
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 50
Flax Seed	1 15
Plaser of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	6 00 to 6 75

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour	5 50 to 6 62
Wheat	1 30 to 1 64
Rye	75 to 83
Corn	64 to 72
Oats	34 to 37
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 50
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Beef Cattle, per hund	6 00 to 8 50
Hogs, per hund	7 00 to 7 50
Hay	13 00 to 15 00
Whiskey	18 to 19
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Rye	70
Corn	55
Oats	27
Clover Seed	4 75
Timothy Seed	1 50
Plaster	6 50

Special Notices.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—In the whole history of Medical Discoveries no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest—of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, or of Consumption itself, as this far-famed, long-tried, and justly celebrated Balsam. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of Cold—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

FROM J. C. SMITH, ESQ.

Lewisburg, Pa., May 7, 1860.

Some eight years since I was attacked with a very severe Cough, the long continuance of which alarmed me very much, and brought me to look for some remedy to rescue me from the condition in which I found myself. I applied to different physicians, but received no benefit. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry was recommended; I gave it a trial, and was relieved of my cough before using half a bottle. I kept on using it until permanently cured. I would also say that several of my friends have used the Balsam with astonishing results. Very truly,

J. C. SMITH.

FROM J. SCOTT, ESQ.

Lewisburg, Pa., May 7, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,

Gentlemen: I have used your valuable medicine. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for coughs, colds, and throat and lung complaints, and have found it an excellent remedy in my own case. I have also used it in my family with the happiest results. J. SCOTT.

Caution to Purchasers.—The only *genuine Wistar's Balsam* has the *written* signature of "I. Butts" and the printed one of the Proprietors on the outer wrapper; all other is vile and worthless.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Staater, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere.

Jan. 7, 1861. 4w

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!—The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five Cents

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

June 18, 1860. 1yeow

THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 13. 1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county,

Oct. 22, 1860. 1y New York.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL AND TOILET RECEIPT BOOK.—This book contains Recipes and Directions for making all the most valuable Medical preparations in use; also Recipes and full and explicit directions for making the most popular and useful Cosmetics, Perfumes, Unguents, Hair Restoratives, and all Toilet Articles. If you are suffering with any chronic disease—if you wish a beautiful complexion, a fine head of hair, a smooth face, a clear skin, a luxuriant beard or moustache—or if you wish to know anything and everything in the Medical and Toilet line, you should, by all means, peruse a copy of this book. For full particulars, and a sample of the work for perusal, (free,) address the publisher.

T. F. CHAPMAN,
No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 5. 3m

Economy is Wealth,

SAID one of our learned men, and I believe it, for the folks all say they save money by calling at H. G. CARR'S, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c. [Jan. 21, 1861.

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, Gettysburg, Pa., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their New and Extensive Sky-light Gallery, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guarantied to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.

ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Jan. 21, 1861.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO. pays interest at the rate of 2, 3, 4 and 5 per cent. for money on deposit.

Jan. 21, 1861. tf

I Will Exchange,

ON fair terms, a choice Farm in Iowa or Missouri, for Real Estate in Adams county.

Jan. 21, 1861. 4t GEO. ARNOLD.

Notice.

SEBASTIAN WEAVER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sebastian Weaver, late of Oxford twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS MARSHALL, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 21, 1861. 6t

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS & PRUNES. Also a splendid article LEGHORN CITRON—all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street.

New Oyster Saloon.

PETER HOFFMAN, West High street, is receiving almost every day, FRESH OYSTERS of the best quality, which he will serve up in any style desired. He asks a part of the custom of the public, as he will do all he can to give satisfaction. A nice glass of Ale or Lager can also always be had.

Gettysburg, Jan. 21, 1861. 3t

LADIES will find it to their advantage by calling at H. G. CARR'S to purchase their HOSIERY, from the fact that he is selling a splendid article of Lamb's Wool Stockings at 45 cents per pair. [Jan. 21.

H. G. CARR has a very fine assortment of KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, &c.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS CO., PA.—The undersigned, having leased the National Hotel, (Railroad House,) in Littlestown, takes this method of informing the public of the fact, and of the further fact that he will spare no effort to please all who may patronize him. His Table will always be found to have the best the markets may afford, whilst his Bar shall contain the choicest of Liquors. None but attentive and accommodating Hostlers will be tolerated at the Hotel. With good beds, good fare, and all the other arrangements of the house good, not forgetting to mention moderate charges, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. He therefore solicits a share of the public's patronage. JOSHUA PRICE.

N. B.—HORSES and VEHICLES can always be had on hire at the National Hotel.

Jan. 14, 1861. 3m*

Public Sale.

ON *Tuesday, the 29th day of January inst.*, the subscriber, Administrator of John Hart, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Franklin township, Adams county, about one mile west of Mummasburg, the following Personal Property, viz: A FAMILY MARE, Butcher Wagon, Sleigh, Hay Ladders, Harrow, Shovel Plough, Corn Fork, Double and Single-trees, Cutting Box, Horse Gears, Saddle and Bridles, Grain Cradle, a lot of Lumber, Shingles, a large lot of Carpenter's and Cabinet-maker's Tools, Tallow and *Vessels*, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ABRAHAM HART, JR., *Adm'r.*

Jan. 7, 1861. ts*

Licenses.

THE following Applications, to keep a Public House, and Store License, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Monday, the 21st day of January instant:*

TAVERN LICENSE:
NICHOLAS MORITZ, Freedom township.
STORE LICENSE:
GEO. W. BOWEN, Gettysburg.
JOHN RICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*

Jan. 14, 1861. tc

'61. PICKING IS NOW SELLING '61.

OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices.
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices.
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices.
Under-shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Comforts, Gentlemen's Shawls, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Musical Instruments—Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c., now being sold very cheap, and at prices to suit the times.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—CALL SOON.

Jan. 14, 1861.

Notice.

BERNARD DEARDORFF'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Bernard Deardorff, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. BENJAMIN DEARDORFF, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 14, 1861. 6t

Fair! Fair!!

THE Ladies of St. James' (Lutheran) Church announce that they will hold a FAIR in the Blues' Hall, Gettysburg, commencing *on Monday, the 21st day of January inst.* The proceeds are to be used for placing Gas Light in the Church. Tickets for Supper 50 Cents each. A large and choice variety of Toys and Presents will be for sale.

Friends in the country, willing to contribute articles for the Fair and Supper, such as Turkeys, Chickens, Hams, &c., are cordially requested to do so. Notice of intention can be given and articles left at the house of Mr. Henry Mission.

The public are invited to extend their patronage. COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Jan. 14. 1861.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of

A. SCOTT & SON.

Sower, Barnes & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, 37 North Third st., Lower Side, above Market, Philadelphia, invite the attention of Teachers, Booksellers and Country Merchants, to their very large Stock of School Books, published in this and other cities, together with Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Paper and Stationery generally. S. B. & Co. are publishers of many Popular Works, among which are the following:

THE SERIES OF NORMAL ARITHMETICS,

By Edward Brooks, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania State Normal School. Whatever helps the student to a thorough understanding of his study, unassisted by his Teacher, acts as a powerful stimulant upon him, while it releases the Teacher from the labor of making explanations which would be unnecessary with a more perfect Text Book.

The series above named has been published but a short time, and yet within a few months, without advertising or puffing, the demand amounts to almost one hundred thousand copies. Some of their advantages may be briefly stated, as follows:

1. They contain more new matter than any similar series.

2. They exhibit a number of new arithmetical solutions to problems that have heretofore been confined to Algebra.

3. The matter is arranged more philosophically than in others, and is therefore better adapted for instruction.

4. No subjects or phrases, signs or figures, are introduced in lessons previous to those in which they are fully explained, and the pupil is thus led along without the necessity of frequent and troublesome explanations on the part of the teacher. Very few elementary works have this merit.

5. New modes of Teaching are suggested throughout the series, and under the name of "Social Arithmetic," curious and interesting problems are introduced, which may be used with advantage in wakening up the attention, and sharpening the faculties of the school.

6. The key is not only what its title imports, but it is also a complete treatise on the art of teaching Mental Arithmetic; being filled with hints useful to the Teacher.

The everyday practical value of Mental Arithmetic to every one who receives or pays money, if only for the daily necessaries of life, is now universally admitted. It therefore becomes imperative upon teachers to practice the best method of teaching it.

The books are beautifully printed on thick white paper, and neatly and tastefully bound. Their prices are as follows:

Normal Primary Arithmetic	15 cents.
Normal Mental Arithmetic	25 "
Key to Mental Arithmetic	25 "

A very liberal deduction to Teachers, and those who buy in quantities. Single copies sent to Teachers by Mail, on receipt of one-third of the above prices to pre-pay postage.

SANDER'S SERIES OF READERS,

Consisting of Primer, 12½ cents; Speller, 15 cents; First Reader, 15 cents; Second, 30 cents; Third, 40 cents; Fourth, 66 cents; Fifth, 75 cents; High School, 88 cents; Young Ladies, 88 cents; and Sander's New Speaker, $1,00; elegantly printed, beautifully illustrated, substantially bound, and sold at lower prices than any other Series of Readers.

WHITE'S COPY BOOKS,

By T. Kirk White, President of Pennsylvania Commercial College. The writing is beautiful, yet simple, practical and easily taught, the system being founded on natural habits and principles. The sale has become very large and is increasing. They afford a liberal profit to dealers.

PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS.

This series of Six Superb Maps is now adopted in almost every school of note in the Union, where Geography is taught, and has no equal.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY has been introduced upon the Hemisphere Maps, all its details having been so arranged as to present a most gorgeous appearance, while they do not interfere with each other or the subjects usually shown upon Maps, and are easily taught and understood by Teacher and Pupil. Price $25 for full set of six Maps, or $10 for set of Hemisphere Maps alone.

Oct. 22, 1860. 6m

To the School-Tax Payers

OF THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.—By order of the Board of School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg, I hereby give notice that suit will be instituted against all persons whose Taxes are not paid on or before *the 25th of January inst.*

S. WITHEROW, *Collector.*

Jan. 7, 1861. 3t

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hommony, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.

Gettysburg, Dec. 31, 1860. 6m*

Estray Sheep.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Liberty township, in May last, 3 SHEEP, (2 ewes and a lamb,) all white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN REILLY.

January 7, 1861. 3t

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks, you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburg, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

Oct. 22. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

The Election

IS over, and although every one can't have his wishes entirely satisfied, it becomes us to submit. The next important question for all men, and particularly the people of Adams county, is where to buy the best and cheapest fall and winter Clothing. We unhesitatingly say, at SAMSON'S—*that's the spot*—N. E. corner of the Diamond, in the old County Building.

Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

New Goods! New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform the public that they have returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest and prettiest stock of GOODS ever opened in the County, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, Domestics, &c., all of which will be offered so low, as to defy competition. Give us a call. No trouble to show Goods at the sign of the RED FRONT.

Oct. 22, 1860.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Widow Herbst, near the west end of Chambersburg street, south side, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued patronage of the public.

Nov. 2, 1860. tf

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y

Henry Hughes,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Gettysburg, Pa., having just returned from a visit to the Great Eastern, is now supplied with a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. Give me a call.

Aug. 13, 1860.

BLANKET SHAWLS, all varieties and prices, at A. SCOTT & SON'S cheap store.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of

JACOB REININGER,

May 7, 1860. Carlisle street.

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING, for Men and Boys, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which will sold VERY CHEAP. You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods. *That's the spot.* The old County Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond

Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

A Novelty

IN THE ART WORLD! PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.—Secured by letters patent in the United States, England, France and Belgium.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRPHIC PORCELAIN COMPANY, No. 781 Broadway, New York, having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

of Persons on China, presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are round or of any degree of irregularity—portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy, and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

URNS, VASES, BREAKFAST CUPS,

Toilet Articles, &c., thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorised to use the process, they have determined, in order to afford people of every section of the Union an opportunity to possess

PORTRAITS ON CHINA,

to make the following proposition to residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and other Galleries in New York:

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge, a richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Saucer, with the portrait transferred thereon.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

TEN DOLLARS,

they will secure in like manner, a handsome French Vase or Toilet Article, with the portrait reproduced by the patented process.

By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in return a Pair of rich Sevres Vases, with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and, in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on *porcelain wares* or *Vases* of every quality of finish, ranging in price from Twenty to One Hundred Dollars the pair.

N. B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and State distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to

"*Manager, American Photographic Porcelain Co.,*"
781 Broadway, New York.

Oct. 22, 1860. 3m

Account.

THE account of Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Committee of the person and estate of John Tate, Sr., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 25th day of January next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. F. BAILEY, *Proth'y.*

Dec. 24, 1860. 4t*

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.20 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.45. P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

Nov. 26, 1860.

Notice.

JOHN MYERS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Myers, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BEDERMAN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 7, 1861 6t

Baltimore Adverts.

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 124 and 126 North Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give satisfaction to all who favor me with consignments Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

Feb. 6, '60. 1y

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE.
FANCY GOODS,
HOSRIEY, TRIMMINGS,
AND TOYS,
Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place in Baltimore.
151 Franklin Street, BALTIMORE.
Orders promptly attended to.

June 18, 1860. 1y

Baltimore Commercial College.

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., Baltimore, Md.—The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a Thorough Practical Business Education in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with Specimen of Penmanship, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application, Free of Charge. Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 6, 1860. 1y

A. Mathiot & Son's

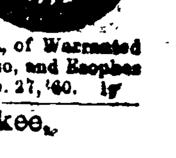
SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860. 1y

Burr Mill Stones



WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., *Cor. of North and Centre Streets,* opposite N. C. R. R. Station, Baltimore, Md. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colone, Cocalico, and Esopus Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.
STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. 1y

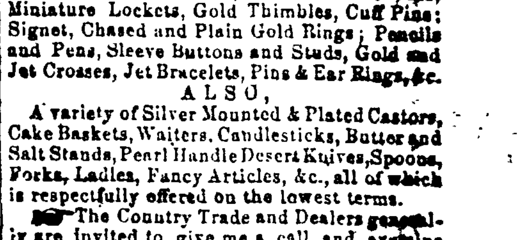
New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 North Gay Street, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbunkles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins; Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns. [Feb. 27 1860. 1y



Haines Bros.'

OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish.—These Pianos have always taken the FIRST PREMIUM when placed in competition with other makers. *Challenge all competition.* A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

Every Instrument Warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philad'a.

Aug. 6, 1860. 6m

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
Geo. Fairchild, *Sec'y.*

Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

Clove Anodyne

TOOTHACHE DROPS, CURES IN ONE MINUTE! Only 25 Cents.—Clove Anodyne will not injure the gums or teeth, or unpleasantly affect the breath.

READ WHAT DENTISTS SAY OF IT.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—*Gentlemen:*—In the course of my practice, I have extensively used your Clove Anodyne with much success, for the relief of the Toothache; and as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. [illegible] years, very respectfully, [illegible]

Will be sent free per Mail to any part of the United States upon the receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y. For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jan. 7, 1861. 1m

DO not forget to call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, if you want to buy cheap Dress Goods; such as Cashmeres, De Laines, Printed Merinoes, Coburgs, &c., all of new and fashionable designs.

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

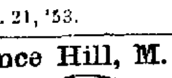
J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.



HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Cancer Institute.

AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success.—Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.
Oct. 15, 1860. 6m

"Wide Awake" Meetings

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT THE "BLUES' HALL," and every day between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6½ P. M., at the south west corner of the Diamond, in George Arnold's Clothing Store, he having just returned from the city with a superior stock of Black, Olive and Brown Cloths, for Over and Dress Coats, the best selection of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Coburg Valencias, Solferinos, Mous. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Sheeting and Bagging, all of plain or neat fashionable figures; in a word, the styles are just the "*Agony*" for the times, all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

ALSO—Ready Made Clothing in every variety, style and size. If we cannot fit you, W. T. KING, who never misses a fit, will take your measure and make you a garment on the shortest notice.
Oct. 6, 1860

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Lime Factory

IN GETTYSBURG!—ATTENTION, FARMERS!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public in general, and the farming community in particular, that they have erected two spacious LIME KILNS, at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, and are now burning, and will continue to burn, large quantities of the BEST LIME, which they will dispose of at the lowest living rates. Farmers and others are invited to give them a call. By supplying a good article, which they expect always to do, they cannot fail to give satisfaction. McCURDY & CRASS.
Aug. 20, 1860. tf

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

At Broadhead's,

IN Carlisle street, the latest Periodicals can always be had. This is the time to renew subscriptions. Don't delay, but "come right along."

The new Odd Fellows' Certificate—a splendid affair, and cheap—can be obtained at Broadhead's. Call, inspect, and buy.
Nov. 26, 1860.

BUFFALO Robes, Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Socks, Gum Shoes, Umbrellas, Gum Overcoats Carpet Sacks, and Trunks of every kind, kept at PICKING'S.

Notice—Gas Stock.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Payment of the Fifth Installment upon subscriptions to the Capital stock of the Gettysburg Gas Company, due *on the 1st of January*, 1861, is required to be made without delay to JOEL B. DANNER, the Treasurer.

☞By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of Stock be not complied with, the Company can require one per centum per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.
M. JACOBS, Pres't.
D. McCONAUGHY, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large and beautiful variety of Gold Medalions, Ear Rings, Breast-pins, &c., &c., which are offered at greatly reduced prices, by TYSON BRO.'S Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, Pa.

CARPETS, Drugget, Oil Carpets, handsome and cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

The People's Cook Book.

MODERN COOKERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—By Miss ELIZA ACTON.—Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1,00, or in cloth, extra, $1,25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Great Work on the Horse.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: by ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Will Tell You Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also, the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00, or, in cloth, extra, $1,25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

A New Feature

IN the business of the *Excelsior Sky-light Gallery*. During our last visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we selected a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, comprising English, French, Venitian, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary Groups, &c. Our prices for pictures will range from 12 to 40 cents apiece. We also have a fine lot of STEREOSCOPIC BOXES, which we offer at reduced prices. The public generally are invited to call and see our large revolving Box, containing 50 pictures, and we insure to all lovers of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are also prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures, either Portraits or Views, at reasonable rates. TYSON & BRO.,
Photographers,
April 16, 1860. Gettysburg, Pa.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels, &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

Merchants' Hotel,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
C. M'Kibbin & Son, Proprietors.
April 2, 1860. 1y*

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.
Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Dr. Mott's

CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bedridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects.—Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to
R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y 20 Cedar St., N. Y.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan. Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.
VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.
April 2, 1860.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.
LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

The Only Discovery

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY.—Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication: second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good, as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful: I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

Aarons Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours,
REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c.,
REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by All good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [Dec. 17, 1860. 3m

Gettysburg

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, S. E. Corner of Centre Square.—The public are respectfully requested to bear in mind that at this Store may be found a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best material.

The subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected with care and upon the best terms, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, his stock is now full and complete and he flatters himself that he can please the most fastidious. Call and examine my stock. Custom made Boots and Shoes always on hand. R. F. McILHENY.
Oct. 22, 1860.

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT'S, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale.

☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

O Yes! O Yes!

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Sale Crier, and solicits a share of patronage from his friends. Charges moderate. Residence in High street, near the Jail. ISAAC LIGHTNER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 29, 1860.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Genuine Family Liquors.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in BRANDIES, WINES, GINS & SEGARS, beg leave to call the attention of citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for Family and Medicinal use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price List sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.—Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome, and delicious to the taste.—Sold by all Druggists.
WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Prop'rs,
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Nov. 5, 1860. 3m Jersey City, N. J.

Employment.

THE subscribers, dealing in a staple article, will furnish employment to a few active men to act as agents for their house. A preference will be given to those who are well acquainted in the district for which they apply. For which services they are willing to pay a salary of from **$600 to $800** per year and expenses For further particulars, address
W. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Dec. 10, 1860. 2m Jersey City, N. J.

Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate.
HENRY HERR, Proprietor.
Feb. 14, 1859. tf

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 28, 1859. tf

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

Rohrer's Practical Calculator,

A Book of plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by MARTIN M. ROHRER, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition. Published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

THIS Work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly PRACTICAL, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the HANDIEST BOOK OF REFERENCE, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every Example in the book IS WORKED OUT IN FULL, and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is so simple, that any one who knows how to ADD, SUBTRACT, MULTIPLY, or DIVIDE, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able AT A MOMENT, by reference, to arrive at the TRUE RESULT. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and correctness.

The Work treats of the Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone & Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal & Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Circular, Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers', Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers', Paper Hangers', and Upholsterers' Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and Compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous commercial Forms,—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount, of Equation of Payments and of Partnership Accounts, of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its Application to Business, of Surface, or Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

It is just the Book for the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artisan, or the Professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the Lawyer, the Justice of the Peace, the Conveyancer, and Real Estate Broker, to the Assessor, the Banker, the Clerk, to the Civil Engineer and the Surveyor, to the Carpenter and Bricklayer, to the Stone Mason and the Plasterer, to the Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, to the Paver and the Tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money.—Price of a single copy, in cloth, 60 cents, or two copies for $1 00. Bound in pocket-book form, Morocco, $1 00 per copy. Address,
M. M. ROHRER,
Box 1911, Philadelphia P. O., Pa.
Dec. 3, 1860. 6m

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L. F. PITTENTURF.
July 11, 1859. tf

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,—W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

"Quick Sales & Small Profits."

HAVING purchased a large and varied assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, we are prepared to offer bargains to all who may favor us with a call. We will not attempt to particularize, as our stock comprises Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Trimmings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of Groceries and Queensware, to which we would respectfully ask an examination before purchasing, as we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to us we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. A. SCOTT & SON.
Oct. 15, 1860.

Rush to Schick's!

NEW GOODS!—J. L. SCHICK, S. W. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers to his new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

His stock is so large and so well arranged to suit town and country trade, that it is impossible to even make mention of his most desirable goods. All he asks is for persons to call and examine his complete stock. They will go away well pleased and soon return for more. He has a full stock of DRESS GOODS, of every description: Plain and figured Merinoes and Cashmeres, all wool Plaids, all wool Delaines, cotton Plaids, plain and figured. Valencias, French Reefs, Arabian Stripes, Velours, Lavellas, Grenevelias and Mous de Lains, all prices. A large stock of Traveling Dress Goods, plain and figured Silks, Flounces. A full and complete stock of Prints constantly on hand.—CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Duster Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; French, English and American Shawls, Plaid and Knitted Shawls for Children—all styles and prices. House-furnishing Goods of every description. A full and complete stock of Notions, Perfumery, Jewelry, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' and Ladies' Gauntlets, Wool Capes and Hoods, of the very latest styles. Thread and Cotton Edgings, Laces, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALL COME! No trouble to show Goods.
Oct. 29, 1860.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

Pay Up!

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jrs., having been dissolved, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them, by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same before the first day of January next, at which time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.
Nov. 2, 1860.

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA
PECTORAL,
is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of
Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis,
Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Diptheria,
and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of
Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma,

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.
April 2, 1860. 1y

Notice.

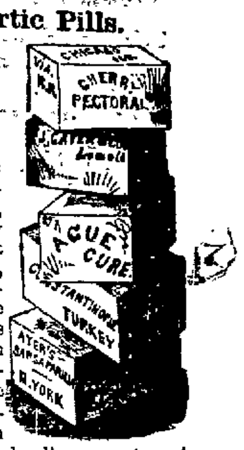
PHILIP J. GRAFT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Philip J. Graft, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN N. GRAFT, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 17, 1860. 6t*

Notice.

JOHN TATE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Tate, Sr., late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 17, 1860. 6t

SMALL Pictures accurately copied and enlarged at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg. TYSON BRO'S.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.



ARE you sick, feeble, and complaining?—Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. Yours with great respect,
ED. W. PREBLE, Cl'k of Steamer Clarion.

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,
ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, RELAX, WORMS.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. The alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

DYSPEPSIA, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming co., N. Y., Oct. 24, '55.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, SUPPRESSION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, FITS, ETC.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, [Bos]ton.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, '56.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism.—Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. '55.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.
VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Staater, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally.
Sept. 3, 1860. 1yeow

Notice.

JACOB TRIMMER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Trimmer, Sr., late of Hamilton twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB TRIMMER, JR., *Adm'r.*
Dec. 24, 1860. 6t

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the [DENTIST.] Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Cancer Institute.

AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success.—Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.
Oct. 15, 1860. 6m

"Wide Awake" Meetings

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT THE "BLUES' HALL," and every day between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6½ P. M., at the south west corner of the Diamond, in George Arnold's Clothing Store, he having just returned from the city with a superior stock of Black, Olive and Brown Cloths, for Over and Dress Coats, the best selection of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Coburg Valencias, Solferinos, Mous. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Sheeting and Bagging, all of plain or neat fashionable figures; in a word, the styles are just the "*Agony*" for the times, all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

ALSO—Ready Made Clothing in every variety, style and size. If we cannot fit you, W. T. KING, who never misses a fit, will take your measure and make you a garment on the shortest notice.
Oct. 4, 1860

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Lime Factory

IN GETTYSBURG!—ATTENTION, FARMERS!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public in general, and the farming community in particular, that they have erected two spacious LIME KILNS, at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, and are now burning, and will continue to burn, large quantities of the BEST LIME, which they will dispose of at the lowest living rates. Farmers and others are invited to give them a call. By supplying a good article, which they expect always to do, they cannot fail to give satisfaction. McCURDY & CRASS.
Aug. 20, 1860. tf

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

At Broadhead's,

IN Carlisle street, the latest Periodicals can always be had. This is the time to renew subscriptions. Don't delay, but "come right along."

The new Odd Fellows' Certificate—a splendid affair, and cheap—can be obtained at Broadhead's. Call, inspect, and buy.
Nov. 26, 1860.

BUFFALO Robes, Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Socks, Gum Shoes, Umbrellas, Gum Overcoats Carpet Sacks, and Trunks of every kind, kept at PICKING'S.

Notice—Gas Stock.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Payment of the Fifth Installment upon subscriptions to the Capital stock of the Gettysburg Gas Company, due on *the 1st of January*, 1861, is required to be made without delay to JOEL B. DANNER, the Treasurer.

☞By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of Stock be not complied with, the Company can require one per centum per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.
M. JACOBS, Pres't.
D. McCONAUGHY, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large and beautiful variety of Gold Medallions, Ear Rings, Breast-pins, &c., &c., which are offered at greatly reduced prices, by TYSON BRO.'S Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, Pa.

CARPETS, Drugget, Oil Carpets, handsome and cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

The People's Cook Book.

MODERN COOKERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—By Miss ELIZA ACTON.—Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1,00, or in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Great Work on the Horse.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: by ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Will Tell You Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

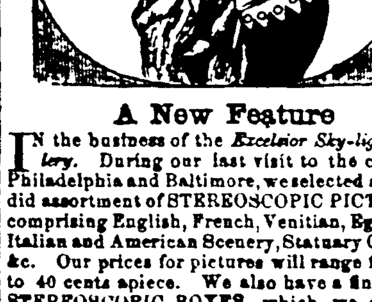
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also, the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m



A New Feature

IN the business of the *Excelsior Sky-light Gallery*. During our last visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we selected a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, comprising English, French, Venitian, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary Groups, &c. Our prices for pictures will range from 12 to 40 cents apiece. We also have a fine lot of STEREOSCOPIC BOXES, which we offer at reduced prices. The public generally are invited to call and see our large revolving Box, containing 50 pictures, and we insure to all lovers of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are also prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures, either Portraits or Views, at reasonable rates. TYSON & BRO.,
Photographers,
April 16, 1860. Gettysburg, Pa.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels, &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

Merchants' Hotel,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
C. M'Kibbin & Son, Proprietors.
April 2, 1860. 1y

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.
Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Dr. Mott's

CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. *Impurities of the blood, depression of* vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions, indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects.—Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to
R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y 20 Cedar St., N. Y.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.
VALENTINE SAUPPE.
July 25, 1859.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.
April 2, 1860.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.
LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

The Only Discovery

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY.—Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents.—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful: I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

Aarons Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours,
REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c.,
REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [Dec. 17, 1860. 3m

Gettysburg

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, S. E. Corner of Centre Square.—The public are respectfully requested to bear in mind that at this Store may be found a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best material.

The subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected with care and upon the best terms, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, his stock is now full and complete and he flatters himself that he can please the most fastidious. Call and examine my stock. Custom made Boots and Shoes always on hand. R. F. McILHENY.
Oct. 22, 1860.

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT'S, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale. ☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

O Yes! O Yes!

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Sale Crier, and solicits a share of patronage from his friends. Charges moderate. Residence in High street, near the Jail. ISAAC LIGHTNER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 29, 1860.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Genuine Family Liquors.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in BRANDIES, WINES, GINS & SEGARS, beg leave to call the attention of citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for Family and Medicinal use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price List sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.—Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome, and delicious to the taste.—Sold by all Druggists.
WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Prop'rs,
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Nov. 5, 1860. 3m Jersey City, N. J.

Employment.

THE subscribers, dealing in a staple article, will furnish employment to a few active men to act as agents for their house. A preference will be given to those who are well acquainted in the district for which they apply. For which services they are willing to pay a salary of from **$600 to $800** per year and expenses. For further particulars, address
W. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Dec. 10, 1860. 2m Jersey City, N. J.

Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate.
HENRY HERB, Proprietor.
Feb. 14, 1859. tf

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 28, 1859. tf

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

Rohrer's Practical Calculator,

A Book of plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by MARTIN M. ROHRER, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition. Published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

THIS Work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly PRACTICAL, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the HANDIEST BOOK OF REFERENCE, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every Example in the book IS WORKED OUT IN FULL, and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is so simple, that any one who knows how to ADD, SUBTRACT, MULTIPLY, or DIVIDE, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able AT A MOMENT, by reference, to arrive at the TRUE RESULT. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and correctness.

The Work treats of the Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone & Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal & Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Circular, Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers', Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers', Paper Hangers', and Upholsterers' Work. *It treats of* Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and Compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous commercial Forms,—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount, of Equation of Payments and of Partnership Accounts, of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its Application to Business, of Surface, or Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

It is just the Book for the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artisan, or the Professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the Lawyer, the Justice of the Peace, the Conveyancer, and Real Estate Broker, to the Assessor, the Banker, the Clerk, to the Civil Engineer and the Surveyor, to the Carpenter and Bricklayer, to the Stone Mason and the Plasterer, to the Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, to the Paver and the Tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money.—Price of a single copy, in cloth, 60 cents, or two copies for $1 00. Bound in pocket-book form, Morocco, $1 00 per copy. Address,
M. M. ROHRER,
Box 1911, Philadelphia P. O., Pa.
Dec. 3, 1860. 6m

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L. F. PITTENTURF.
July 11, 1859. tf

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,—W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

"Quick Sales & Small Profits."

HAVING purchased a large and varied assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, we are prepared to offer bargains to all who may favor us with a call. We will not attempt to particularize, as our stock comprises Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Trimmings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of Groceries and Queensware, to which we would respectfully ask an examination before purchasing, as we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to us we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. A. SCOTT & SON.
Oct. 15, 1860.

Rush to Schick's!

NEW GOODS!—J. L. SCHICK, S. W. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers to his new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

His stock is so large and so well arranged to suit town and country trade, that it is impossible to even make mention of his most desirable goods. All he asks is for persons to call and examine his complete stock. They will go away well pleased and soon return for more. He has a full stock of DRESS GOODS, of every description: Plain and figured Merinoes and Cashmeres, all wool Plaids, all wool Delaines, cotton Plaids, plain and figured. Valencias, French Reefs, Arabian Stripes, Velours, Lavellas, Gruevelias and Mous de Lains, all prices. A large stock of Traveling Dress Goods, plain and figured Silks, Flounces. A full and complete stock of Prints constantly on hand.—CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Duster Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; French, English and American Shawls, Plaid and Knitted Shawls for Children—all styles and prices. House-furnishing Goods of every description. A full and complete stock of Notions, Perfumery, Jewelry, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' and Ladies' Gauntlets, Wool Capes and Hoods, of the very latest styles. Thread and Cotton Edgings, Laces, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALL COME! No trouble to show Goods.
Oct. 29, 1860.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted to MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

Pay Up!

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., having been dissolved, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them, by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same before the first day of January next, at which time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.
Nov. 2, 1860.

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA
PECTORAL,
is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.
April 2, 1860. 1y

Notice.

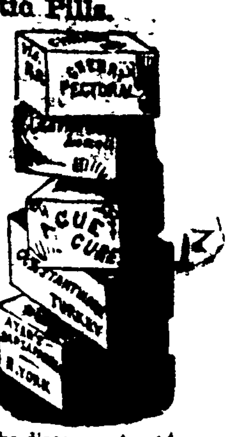
PHILIP J. GRAFT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Philip J. Graft, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN N. GRAFT, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 17, 1860. 6t*

Notice.

JOHN TATE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Tate, Sr., late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 17, 1860. 6t

SMALL Pictures accurately copied and enlarged at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg. TYSON BRO'S.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.



ARE you sick, feeble, and complaining?—Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. Yours with great respect,
ED. W. PREBLE, Cl'k of Steamer Clarion.

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say, they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,
ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, RELAX, WORMS.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

DYSPEPSIA, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming co., N. Y., Oct. 24, '55.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, SUPPRESSION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, FITS, ETC.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, '56.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism.—Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. '55.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.
VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Staater, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally.
Sept. 3, 1860. 1yeow

Notice.

JACOB TRIMMER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Trimmer, Sr., late of Hamilton twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB TRIMMER, JR., *Adm'r.*
Dec. 24, 1860. 6t

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorised person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.